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'People all around me were burning, there were bodies. I didn't look. It would be too hard.'



Rescuers covering a body next to the bus hit Wednesday by a car bomb in Afala, Israel. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the negotiations with Palestinians would not be affected.

Gruesome Death For 8 as Militants Take Revenge On an Israeli Bus

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

AFULA, Israel — A powerful car bomb was detonated near a crowded bus stop here Wednesday, killing eight people and wounding more than 40 in what Islamic guerrillas claimed was retaliation for the Hebron mosque massacre.

The driver of the car, a 19-year-old Palestinian, was also killed in the explosion, which ripped into the front of Bus No. 348 as it stopped to pick up passengers on a tree-lined street in the center of this farm town in northern Israel.

The attack prompted rightist Israeli politicians to call for suspension of the peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization over self-rule for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. But the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said the negotiations would not be affected by the attack, and that Israel would "do whatever we can to continue the peace momentum."

Witnesses said the blast created a ball of fire, and many of the wounded were treated for severe burns. Albert Amos, a driving instructor, told reporters that he saw two boys "burning like torches" after the explosion. The police said the car was packed with natural gas canisters, nails and explosives, which shredded the car and blew open the bus.

Among the victims were Jewish teenagers and at least one Arab who was riding the bus, the police said.

In the streets here and elsewhere, Israeli Jews vented anger at the government and at Arabs. Crowds gathered in this rural town, chanting "Death to the Arabs!"

Israel announced a complete closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, barring all Palestinians from entering Israel proper, and the police indicated that all cars with license plates from the territories would be barred from Israel until further notice.

The blast came at the end of the 40-day mourning period for the Hebron massacre, and both the Islamic Jihad, a relatively small group of Muslim extremists, and Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, claimed responsibility.

The driver of the bomb-laden car was identified as Raed Zakaria of the northern West Bank village of Kabatziya. Israeli media reports said he had served time in prison during the intifada — the Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule — and had at one point complained to the Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem about being raped in prison.

The car, a blue Opel, was destroyed beyond recognition. Witnesses said the bus had pulled to a stop to pick up passengers. The car passed the bus, then backed up to within three meters of the front of the bus, and exploded. The blast came at about 12:30 P.M., just as many schoolchildren were in the area.

Shai Bouzaly, 23, a kibbutz resident, was sitting in a nearby shelter for bus passengers, reading a newspaper. He said he was reading an article about the peace talks when he heard the explosion and saw "a big rolling fire."

Mr. Bouzaly, in a hospital interview, added: "I started to run away from the bus shelter. I saw my clothes were burning. I ripped them off and I ran 100 meters. People started to come and help me, but I waited for the ambulance. 'People all around me were burning, there were bodies — people were not complete, I didn't look. It would be too hard.'"

Two firemen who arrived shortly after the blast described a gruesome scene with dismembered corpses and seriously wounded casualties. An ambulance driver, Shlomo Obayon, said the scene was a "slaughterhouse" and that he saw "people were charred, lacking limbs, lacking heads."

The bomb killed the driver of the bus and sprayed deadly flying shrapnel around the area. The blast ripped off tree branches and shattered glass at a nearby kindergarten. Many of the victims were teenagers coming from a vocational high school across the street.

"My little girl was 20 meters away in the kindergarten," said Yoram Aidan, 32, a computer specialist who lives nearby. "I saw part of the car blown into the kindergarten. For me, it's a miracle no one there was hurt. When I heard the explosion, I came running fast."

Five victims were declared dead on arrival at Afula's Haemek hospital. Others were flown by helicopter to larger facilities in Haifa. At least 10 of the wounded were in serious condition, hospitals reported.

News agencies reported: Palestinian guerrillas wounded six Israeli soldiers in a grenade attack on an army foot patrol on the outskirts of the Shati refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip on Wednesday, military officials said.

The attackers escaped. None of the soldiers was seriously hurt, the officials said.

Palestinian sources initially gave a different version of the incident, saying guerrillas shot and wounded four Israeli soldiers traveling in a command car near Shati.

Earlier in Washington, the United States urged the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to condemn the Israeli car bombing.

"We certainly hope that Chairman Arafat would condemn this act of violence," Mike McCurry, the State Department spokesman, said. "The language would be of the chairman's choosing, but it would be helpful if he expressed himself on this incident."

"We condemn, in the strongest possible terms, this abhorrent act of terrorism in Afula this morning," Mr. McCurry said.

Reading from a prepared statement, he went on to say, "We extend our deepest condolences and sympathies to the families of those killed and our sincere hopes for the recovery of those injured."

He added, "This extremist violence has one aim — to stop the momentum toward peace."

Mr. McCurry said the "best answer" would be to initiate Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank and in Gaza.

It could be hoped that support for terrorist groups would evaporate as Palestinian self-rule goes into effect, he said. (AP, Reuters)

Southeast Asia Loses Faith in Japan 'Supermen'

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Southeast Asian countries, concerned that prolonged economic and political problems may permanently weaken Japan, are beginning to doubt its reliability as a major player in the region. This view, by officials, businessmen and analysts, is in sharp contrast to the notion of Japan as an invincible economic juggernaut that has prevailed in Southeast Asia for more than two decades of its economic ascendancy.

The idea that Japan may not bounce back with renewed vigor after three years of recession deeply troubles the nations of Southeast Asia.

Japanese politics is in an uproar after Hosokawa's remarks about quitting, Page 6.

Asia, Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Japan was the region's largest source of manufacturing investment, imports and aid. Southeast Asian countries are worried that

rising protectionist sentiment will limit their exports to the United States and the European Union. They also fear that China's superheated economy will boil over and falter, closing off another avenue for export expansion.

As a result, they are looking to Japan to revive its role as a locomotive for regional economic growth by increasing its transfer of technology and opening its markets more widely to imports of manufactured and processed goods.

Instead, they find that Japan is becoming increasingly preoccupied with its own economic difficulties and that Japanese companies are diverting investment away from Southeast Asia to China.

"We don't see the Japanese being as reliable as before," said Naquiyuddin Ja'afar, chairman of Antab Holdings, a Malaysian conglomerate with interests in financial services.

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Threat of a New Vote as Rightist Split Worsens in Italy

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — The rift in Italy's victorious rightist alliance widened Wednesday as the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi threatened to force new elections, while his nominal ally, Umberto Bossi, cast a net among other parties for support in his bid to divide the country.

Beyond what many Italians took as vicious political jousting lay a host of deep-rooted issues about the country's future that Mr. Bossi, the intemperate leader of the Northern League,

has both evoked and obfuscated by behavior likened by one commentator Wednesday to a "grotesque caricature" of Italy's traditional politics.

Among them are serious questions about the way Italy will be run if its vaunted "Second Republic" takes root, about the relationship between Mr. Berlusconi's vast, indebted business empire and his would-be role as prime minister, and about the dilemmas facing Mr. Bossi as the days of protest at Italy's corruption give way to the task of building a new order.

Mr. Berlusconi broke off negotiations on forming a new government with Mr. Bossi on Tuesday after the Northern League said democracy would be at risk if he took power.

Mr. Bossi's crude broadsides drew a host of criticism Wednesday from newspaper commentators, politicians and even some northern followers of his frequent tirades against government corruption and his demands for a federation to prevent northern wealth from being siphoned to the south.

"Here we are in the presence of a man who is,

to say the very least, bizarre," said Gianfranco Fini, the leader of the neofascist National Alliance, the third party in a pre-electoral pact with the Northern League and Mr. Berlusconi's new Forza Italia party. Mr. Bossi's attitudes are "infantile and difficult to explain," Mr. Fini said.

The triumvirate secured an absolute majority of more than 360 seats in the 630-member lower house, but, since results were first announced last week, Italy's complicated new voting procedure

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Blackmun, Liberal Anchor, To Leave U.S. High Court

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Harry A. Blackmun, a Republican appointee who emerged as a passionate liberal voice and a stalwart champion of abortion rights during his 24 years on the Supreme Court, announced his retirement on Wednesday, saying that it was time to step down from a job that "hasn't been much fun."

At the White House, discussions about a replacement focused on whether to select the retiring Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and bow to balance the confirmation process for Mr. Mitchell with his critical role in shepherding President Bill Clinton's health care program to final passage.

Mr. Clinton, appearing with Justice Blackmun at the White House, hailed the 85-year-old justice, author of the landmark Roe v. Wade abortion ruling, as a "steady and strong hand" at the high court. Justice Blackmun "found the human dimension and struck the right balance," Mr. Clinton said.

The president pledged to pick a replacement "of genuine stature and largeness of ability and spirit." Justice Blackmun will continue to serve at least through the end of the current court term this summer. Mr. Clinton declined to say much more about his thinking on a successor, saying, "I think this should be Justice Blackmun's day."

Justice Blackmun disclosed that he had told the president and Chief Justice William H.

Rehnquist "some months ago" that he planned to step down at the end of this term in June. He telephoned the deputy White House counsel, Joel Klein, on Monday to say that he was ready to make an announcement, White House officials said.

Justice Blackmun, in his White House announcement and at a later news conference at the White House, said he was retiring.

"It hasn't been much fun on most occasions, but it's a fantastic experience," he said at the White House. "I'm indebted to the nation and Mr. President, to you and your predecessors for

Observers of the Supreme Court see a leadership void that needs to be filled, Page 3.

The Supreme Court was characteristically humble as he described his life on the court and his reasons for retiring.

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Kiosk Greece Gets EU Deadline on Embargo

Dow Jones	Trips Index
Up 4.32	Up 0.71%
3,679.73	110.40

New Dollar	Wid. close	previous close
DM	1.715	1.7145
Pound	1.4885	1.488
Yen	104.55	104.335
FF	5.6705	5.6593

General News

The voters sounded off at President Bill Clinton during a town meeting on TV, Page 3.

China offered the United States a mixed approach on trade, Page 6.

Books Page 10.

Bridge Page 10.

Crossword Page 21.

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Union said Wednesday it would take Greece to court to force it to lift its trade embargo against the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia unless the measure was repealed in a week.

The EU commissioner for foreign affairs, Hans van den Broek, said legal action could be avoided only if Greece resolved by April 13 a dispute with Macedonia over the country's name and symbols.

Greece imposed the embargo on Feb. 16 to back a demand that the Skopje government change the country's name, remove an ancient Greek symbol from its flag and alter its constitution. Athens accuses Skopje of territorial ambitions against the Greek province of Macedonia.

Under EU law, no member can close an EU border without consulting its partners, and a border can only be closed if there is a threat to national security.

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Spectators at a practice round Wednesday prior to the Masters golf tournament in Augusta, Georgia, Page 21.

Head of GATT Gives Hint of Stepping Down

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT who last December helped to push through the biggest world trade accord, hinted in an interview that he might leave his job shortly before the establishment next year of the World Trade Organization, the successor to GATT.

While stressing he had taken no final decision on his future, Mr. Sutherland made clear that he might not remain long enough to be the first head of the World Trade Organization, which is scheduled to come into existence in January 1995.

Mr. Sutherland's role at next week's four-day conference in Marrakech of the 121 trade ministers who plan to sign the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of the GATT talks could therefore be one of his last international public events as the world's leading trade politician.

The colorful 48-year-old former attorney general of Ireland, who was a high-profile commissioner of the European Union in Brussels from 1985 to 1989, played an unusually hands-on role last year in pressing leading trade negotiators to achieve agreement. He has been hailed by diplomats as the most able and politically influential head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This week, worried that the Marrakech ceremonies could be spoiled by controversy over a demand from the United States that the ministers agree to discuss labor standards in the context of world trade, Mr. Sutherland is engaged in a frenetic round of telephone diplomacy. He has called a meeting Thursday in Geneva of GATT delegates in an effort to seek a compromise on the issue. It has raised the ire of developing countries, which fear that the U.S. argument, backed by France, Italy and a handful of other developed countries, is an excuse for more protectionism against low-wage manufacturers.

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Newsstand Prices	
Bohrnin	0.800 Din
Cyprus	0.800 Din
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.
Gibraltar	0.800 Din
Great Britain	0.800 Din
Egypt	0.800 Din
U.A.E.	0.800 Din
Jordan	0.800 Din
Kenya	0.800 Din
Kuwait	0.800 Din
Malta	0.800 Din
Nigeria	0.800 Din
Norway	15 N.Kr.
Oman	1.000 Riols
Qatar	8.000 Riols
Rep. Ireland	0.800 Din
Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
South Africa	0.800 Din
U.A.E.	0.800 Din
U.S. Alt.	15.10
Zimbabwe	21m.520.00

State Department Balks at Pentagon's Hands-Off View of Force in Bosnia

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Serbian attacks on a Bosnian city designated by the United Nations as a safe area have sparked a debate within the Clinton administration over the use of force in bringing an end to the war in Bosnia.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have all but foreclosed — in public — the use of force at this time to protect the city of Gorazde, even though it has been designated as a "safe haven" by the UN Security Council.

But the two officials' remarks, which were presented by the Defense Department as representing administration policy, were not welcomed by senior State Department officials, who are trying to negotiate an end to the war. Those officials stressed Tuesday that Secre-

tary of State Warren M. Christopher and his top aides believe that Washington needs to keep its options open, especially in its public statements, to insure that a UN safe haven can be protected and to maintain leverage on the Bosnian Serbs in negotiations, administration officials said.

A State Department official said that Mr. Christopher did not believe that the fighting in Gorazde "can go unaddressed."

The dispute between Pentagon and State Department officials and the lack of a clear plan to deal with the fighting has left the administration's policy unsettled. "There is confusion over what to do," an official said.

The debate is being fought on two levels — substantive and tactical. At one level, the debate centers on what military actions the United States might take with its allies.

One idea being discussed by National Security Council and State Department officials is the

establishment of a "no fire" zone around Gorazde, in which Serbian guns that fire at the town would be subject to retaliatory air strikes.

But at a news conference, General Shalikashvili poured cold water on proposals for using air strikes in the near future. "Right now, it is our judgment that conditions in Gorazde do not lend themselves to the use of air power," he said.

Beyond the debate over whether to use force, another level of disagreement concerns the wisdom of publicly playing down prospects for using force. In doing so, Pentagon officials say they are just trying to be clear with Congress and the public about the limits of military power and avoid raising unrealistic expectations.

But State Department officials say Washington needs to keep open the possibility of air

strikes to maintain leverage over the Serbs as the diplomats try to negotiate an end to the war, and not to do anything that might end up encouraging Serbian attacks.

They also say the United States and its allies have an obligation to protect the Bosnian towns that the United Nations has designated as safe areas.

And State Department officials point to an August resolution adopted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that threatened the use of air strikes to lift the Bosnian Serbs' sieges, not only of Sarajevo, but of other areas.

Mr. Christopher, officials said, believes that the NATO resolution provides a diplomatic basis for considering military action.

Seeking to play down suggestions of divisions within its ranks, administration officials said there is broad agreement within the government on the importance of a diplomatic

resolution to the war, even if the Serbs realize most of the territorial gains, and that the differences are a matter of degree.

"Where we all agree is that the goal is to arrive at a diplomatic solution that discourages all of the parties from prosecuting the war," one senior official said.

Trying to put the issue in a more favorable light, another senior official said the administration was still in the process of "trying to marry" the military advice with the State Department's diplomacy.

The administration's efforts are also complicated by the lack of a decision so far from the commander of the UN peacekeeping troops as to what military steps he thinks are needed.

One option to afford a measure of protection to the towns would be to expedite the dispatch of the 800 Ukrainian peacekeeping troops, already scheduled to go there later this month.

Many of the Ukrainian peacekeepers are still in Kiev, but U.S. planes may be used to ferry them to Bosnia.

U.S. warplanes could then be called in to deliver air strikes to protect the peacekeepers. While there is debate within the administration over using air power to protect the Muslim enclaves, there is no dispute over using air strikes to protect peacekeepers.

"It is our judgment that heavy weapons are not the principal cause of the death and destruction around Gorazde," General Shalikashvili said. "It is more small-unit actions, and air power in that particular case would not be nearly as effective."

Some U.S. Air Force officials have argued that warplanes could strike Serbian command centers, communications sites and ammunition dumps in rear areas. But General Shalikashvili argued that proposals for rear-area bombing were built on "wishful thinking."

Talks Set on Truce for Bosnia As Serbs Slow Gorazde Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina

— Serbs prevented the United Nations military commander from visiting the Muslim enclave of Gorazde on Wednesday, but the Serbs also slowed their advance into the enclave and initiated talks on a cease-fire for all of Bosnia.

Sir Michael Rose's attempt to personally assess the situation in the eastern enclave came after Serbian troops broke through outer defense lines and fought their way to within a few kilometers of the city of Gorazde.

Lieutenant General Rose said he believed the Bosnian Serbs were moving toward Gorazde partly to relieve pressure on other fronts and partly for political reasons. "In order to bring people to some sort of peace conference."

General Rose was halted at Pale, the Serbian headquarters just southeast of Sarajevo, but Serbian officials did let three UN military observers and eight of the general's liaison officers proceed.

Speaking on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Bosnian war, General Rose said the Serbs

had told him that he should not go to Gorazde because of safety problems.

"We're not an army of occupation," he said at Pale. "We've got to accept the fact that if the Serbs say the situation is such that they don't want us to go there now, we have to accept that."

He said the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, had proposed a meeting with military leaders of the mainly Muslim Bosnian government to discuss an overall cease-fire.

"I am now going back to Sarajevo to set this up," he said.

It was later announced that the truce talks were to begin Thursday morning at Sarajevo airport.

Serbs and the Bosnian government have mostly observed a truce around Sarajevo since Feb. 10, but fighting has continued elsewhere in the former Yugoslav republic.

A UN spokesman, Major Rob Annink, said earlier that the Serbian advance toward Gorazde, about 55 kilometers (35 miles) southeast of Sarajevo, had halted after running into entrenched defenses.

"Our assessment is that Gorazde

is not in danger of falling," he said. "It is very well defended."

The Gorazde enclave, about 20 kilometers long and 15 kilometers wide, has an estimated 65,000 people, many of them refugees.

The capture of the enclave would give the Serbs a more direct route linking territory they hold in southwestern and eastern Bosnia. They would not necessarily have to seize the city of Gorazde to achieve that aim.

A UN spokesman said that 12 people, including three children, had been killed and 52 others had been wounded in the past 24 hours in the Gorazde area.

This brought total casualties since the latest Serbian assault began nine days ago to 64 killed, including 10 children, and 301 wounded, including 36 children, said Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

General Rose said the extra observers headed to Gorazde would provide more reliable information than has been available.

(AP, Reuters)



The UN commander, Sir Michael Rose, barred from Gorazde, describing his next step Wednesday. He was returning to Sarajevo to arrange truce talks. Sergio de Mello, UN civil affairs chief, is at left.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rwanda and Burundi Leaders Said Aboard Downed Plane

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — A plane believed to be carrying the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi crashed Wednesday at the airport in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, and the two presidents may have died, the French Foreign Ministry said, quoting its ambassador in Rwanda.

It said the plane was bringing President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi back from a meeting with other African leaders in Tanzania on how to curb ethnic violence in Rwanda and Burundi. The ministry said details of the incident were still sketchy.

Earlier reports from Brussels also mentioned Mr. Habyarimana as being in the plane and said it had been shot down. The reports said the plane, believed to be a French-built Mystere-Falcon jet, was ablaze at the airport. The Rwandan ambassador to Belgium, Francois Nkurukiyintwali, said in Brussels that he had spoken to the head of the president's office in Kigali, Enoch Ruhigira, about the incident. "The aircraft was shot down as it approached Kigali. It is burned out," Mr. Nkurukiyintwali said.

(AFP, Reuters)

UN 'Concerned' by Attacks in Iraq

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The UN expressed concern Wednesday over an increase in attacks on its personnel and other foreigners in northern Iraq and said the situation would be discussed with representatives of the United States, Britain and France.

Joe Sills, a UN spokesman, declined to speculate on the reason for the spate of incidents in the mainly Kurdish-inhabited region, noting that the identity of those responsible was not known in most cases. He said the UN was "extremely concerned" and about the effect this was having on UN humanitarian operations in the area, where more than 200 UN guards are stationed.

He was also unable to confirm a U.S. State Department allegation that the Iraqi government had offered a bounty of up to \$10,000 to anyone killing a UN relief worker or other foreigner. An Iraqi spokesman has denied the charge as "part of the U.S. blind hostility to Iraq."

Taiwan Jails Hijacker for 10 Years

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan sentenced a hijacker on Wednesday to 10 years in prison in an attempt to end a spate of hijackings that has seen 11 Chinese airliners commandeered to the island since last April, state television reported.

Zhang Hai, 27, a municipal truck driver in the northern Chinese city of Tangshan, could have been condemned to death. The court showed leniency because he surrendered to Taiwanese authorities. Of the 15 Chinese asylum-seekers who have hijacked Chinese planes to Taipei in the past year, 10 including Mr. Zhang have been imprisoned, some for up to 13 years, and the rest are awaiting trial.

Cambodia Says Thais Helped Pol Pot

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — The Cambodian government has accused Thailand of helping Pol Pot, the murderous leader of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, flee into Thailand last month in the face of advancing Cambodian Army troops.

Foreign diplomats in Cambodia said Wednesday they had no reason to doubt the allegations against Thailand made by the prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and said that it would be one more example of Thailand's continuing close ties with the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Ranariddh said he had photographs of Pol Pot taken late last month after the guerrilla leader escaped into Thailand as government troops overran a guerrilla headquarters in the western city of Pailin.

Anti-Islam Chief Attacked in Algiers

TUNIS (Reuters) — The head of an Algerian political party opposed to Islamic militants was seriously wounded Wednesday in an attack in Algiers, security sources said.

Mehdi Abbas Allalou, president of the Association Populaire pour l'Unité et l'Action, a small anti-Islamist party, was taken to a hospital, the sources said in a report by the official Algerian news agency APS that was monitored in Tunis.

U.S. Aide Arrives in India for Talks

NEW DELHI (AFP) — The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, arrived here Wednesday for talks aimed at removing irritants that have crept into bilateral ties between the United States and India.

Mr. Talbott, the most senior U.S. official to visit India since Bill Clinton entered the White House, said on his arrival that the U.S. president attached "great significance" to his trip and wanted "to give a new scope to U.S.-India relations."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Transport Strike Is Called for Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — A strike will severely disrupt Paris buses, underground trains and RER express suburban network on Thursday, the RATP transport authority said Wednesday. A spokesman said the stoppage would start on Wednesday at 9 P.M. and end Friday at 7 A.M.

Unions called on all RATP personnel to stop work to protest plans to transfer Paris public transport and its financing to regional authorities. The spokesman said the plans were still at an early stage and largely undefined.

Greek tobacco growers ended a five-day blockade of the national highway and rail system in northern Greece early Wednesday after accepting a government pledge that bulk prices would be reviewed. (AP)

Dubai has introduced curbs on visitors' visas in an effort to stem immigration and other violations, the daily Gulf News said. Visitors sponsored by individuals will have to pay a deposit of 5,000 dirhams (\$1,360), to be refunded only if the visitor leaves the emirate on time. It is apparently intended to curb arrivals from Eastern Europe. (AFP)

Most major museums in Paris were closed Wednesday by a strike of employees, the Culture Ministry said. (Reuters)

U.S. Defense Chief Had a Downsizer's View in '92

By John F. Harris and R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before he joined the Clinton administration, Secretary of Defense William J. Perry wrote a scholarly article in which he supported a major restructuring and downsizing of the U.S. military in conjunction with a new strategy of multinational military alliances to defeat aggressors.

The article, published this week, is noteworthy not only for its emphasis on U.S. cooperation with other major powers in taking military action, but also for its expansive view of the role that multinational forces could eventually take in stopping wars between nations.

By committing to cooperate in a new "multinational expeditionary force," Mr. Perry said, the United States and other nations could sharply reduce what they spend on military forces. U.S. ground and naval forces could particularly be scaled

back, while military reconnaissance, communications, stealth and precision-guided munitions programs could be expanded.

The article appears in a book called "Global Engagement," edited by Janne E. Nolan and published this week by the Brookings Institution.

A spokesman for Mr. Perry, Kathleen DeLaski, said this week: "What he described in the article is not relevant in today's world. We don't have the conditions today where that is politically possible."

Mr. Perry stated in the article that a "cooperative security regime" consisting of forces drawn from major world powers could "create the conditions under which military aggression is not feasible" anywhere in the world.

This ambition, while similar to aims supported by President Bill Clinton during his presidential campaign, exceeds anything officially embraced by his administration. After the ill-fated U.S. intervention in Somalia, U.S. officials have

recently emphasized a limited U.S. willingness to intervene in far-flung conflicts without any direct U.S. interests at stake.

Under Mr. Perry's published scenario, however, any nation that took aggressive actions would be met first by political and economic sanctions and then, as a last resort, countered by a multinational military force that would quickly and decisively defeat it.

"It should provide maximum deterrent to any aggressor," Mr. Perry wrote of this U.S.-backed military force, although it would not be used to intervene in civil wars like that in Yugoslavia or halt insurrections like that in Peru.

The article, entitled "Military Action: When To Use It and How to Ensure Its Effectiveness," was written while Mr. Perry was teaching engineering and arms control at Stanford University in August 1992 and makes reference to lessons he said could be drawn from the successful performance of U.S. forces during the 1991 Gulf War.

In the article, Mr. Perry said the core of a multinational force would be like that organized by Washington to attack Iraqi ground forces and eject them from Kuwait, with a heavy emphasis on air power.

The U.S. military "would have a special role to play" in this force, based on its unique military assets, Mr. Perry said. It would supply cargo planes to ferry troops and equipment, furnish tactical intelligence systems and deploy Stealth aircraft to suppress enemy air defenses.

Other nations besides the United States would play the dominant role in supplying soldiers and tanks, Mr. Perry added. He suggested these forces could come from Russia, Germany, France, China and India, because each will seek to retain a large standing army simply to protect its own borders. Ships would come from Britain, Italy and Japan, while military aircraft could come from any nations with "air superiority" capabilities.

ITALY: Split Widens Among Rightist Coalition Trio

Continued from Page 1

dure have blurred the precise breakdown of seats within the alliance. The Northern League now claims 122 seats and challenges Forza Italia's claim to dominate the alliance.

Nonetheless, Mr. Berlusconi cranked the stakes a little higher Wednesday by saying through a spokesman that, unless Mr. Bossi fell into line, the nation would face new elections.

"If Umberto Bossi betrays the political will once more impeding the formation of a government that governs, there will be no alternative but to return to the ballot box," said a Forza Italia spokesman, Antonio Tajani.

"Italy is not a banana republic where the popular will can be betrayed by the first party leader who wants to keep his slice of power and to hell with the problems of the country," Mr. Tajani said.

While the bickering and maneuvering seems, at first blush, to resemble the wheeling and dealing that led to virtually all of Italy's 52 postwar governments, the difference this time is that there are substantive issues on the table alongside the jostling for position and pre-eminence.

Mr. Bossi arrived in Rome from Milan Wednesday for what an aide said were contacts with "all those

political forces that have accepted the turning point toward federalism" aimed at gathering support for a constitutional reduction of central government power.

The issue is central to Mr. Bossi's dispute with Mr. Fini, much of whose support lies in Sicily and southern Italy and who is ideologically committed to a unified Italy.

"If federalism means the rich regions bang on to their money and devolve the rest, I still say no," Mr. Fini said.

One of many oddities about the present dispute is that no one has formally asked anyone to form a government — a task reserved by the constitution for President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro. And he can name a prime minister-designate only after the newly elected Parliament meets for the first time on April 15 to choose its upper and lower house speakers.

Nonetheless, in embarking on the effort to turn the victorious electoral alliance into a prospective government, Mr. Berlusconi courted the same intemperate outbursts against him from Mr. Bossi as had marked the election campaign.

Mr. Bossi also faces a deep quandary. The election results showed that many of his supporters who had followed the Northern League when it was purely a protest movement decamped to Forza Italia

when it came to talk of a government.

Now, in seeking early concessions from his potential partners in government on the federalism issue, he is trying to claw back support.

"Right now Mr. Bossi is in a simple and tremendous dilemma," wrote Mario Cervi, a columnist in the Milan newspaper La Voce. "Either he accepts subjugation" by joining a government led by Mr. Berlusconi "or he risks annihilation."

In his attacks on Mr. Berlusconi, Mr. Bossi has sought to focus public attention on one of the ambiguities of the media magnate's rise to power: the apparent conflict of interest between government office and Mr. Berlusconi's continued ownership of Italy's main private television network, a chain of supermarkets, the country's biggest publishing house, a weekly news magazine, a newspaper, real estate, a big advertising company and the Milan soccer team.

Mr. Berlusconi has said he would establish a "blind trust" for his Fininvest corporation if he becomes prime minister. However, he has not spoken of shedding his controlling interest, inspiring Mr. Bossi to ask yesterday, referring to Mr. Berlusconi's television stations: "Who will control the controller?"

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Commerce Chamber Fires Top Lobbyist

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Chamber of Commerce fired its top lobbyist because of disagreements within the nation's largest business organization over how conciliatory it should be to the Clinton administration.

According to sources within the chamber, William T. Archey learned after returning from a family vacation that his position had been eliminated. A familiar figure on Capitol Hill known for his candor, Mr. Archey joined the chamber staff seven years ago after serving in senior civil service jobs in the Treasury, Commerce and Justice departments.

Over the last year, a group of conservative Republicans in Congress had publicly criticized the chamber, and Mr. Archey in particular, for failing to take an early and strong stand against the Clinton budget and health care plans. Each barrage from the group, which calls itself the Conservative Opportunity Society, generated angry calls from business owners to chamber headquarters in Washington, and the chamber found itself in the embarrassing position of having to clarify or backpedal its announced position.

In the most recent incident, the chamber's board in February "suspended" an earlier statement that businesses had a "shared responsibility" with their employees to finance the nation's health care system — a position not dissimilar to that of the Clinton administration. Cheryl Womack, a chamber director who owns an insurance firm in Kansas City, Missouri, said that statement had resulted in "a fax onslaught of people threatening to resign their chamber membership." She added, "The feeling was that we had to get this fixed, to stop the fallout."

(WP)

'Cumulative Voting' Ordered in Maryland

WASHINGTON — A U.S. judge ordered a county on Maryland's Eastern Shore to adopt an unusual method of voting to give blacks a chance for countywide office, a ruling that advocates said may be the first of its kind in the United States.

U.S. District Court Senior Judge Joseph H. Young ordered Worcester County to employ "cumulative voting" in its election of county commissioners. Worcester's five commissioners voted to appeal the judge's opinion.

Cumulative voting gives each citizen one vote for each open seat on the commission. A voter, for example, would have five votes for five seats. All five votes could be cast for one candidate or in other combinations.

Cumulative voting is one of the methods advocated by the former Justice Department nominee Lani Guinier as a way to increase minority representation. It allows minority groups to concentrate their votes on one candidate even though they may not have a majority in a district.

(WP)

Worried Americans See a Gloomy Future

WASHINGTON — Despite signs of accelerating economic growth, Americans remain "highly dissatisfied" with the state of the nation and are fearful about their own financial prospects, according to a national poll.

The survey, by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press, showed that many Americans consider themselves financially overburdened, a concern that some analysts said could restrain future buying decisions and slow down the economic recovery. Many respondents also expressed concerns about violent crime, their jobs, and public and private morality.

Overall, Americans were more worried about their futures than they were in the 1980s, and they generally viewed problems at the national level as more serious than those in their communities. Only 24 percent of respondents said they were satisfied with the country's course, while 68 percent expressed satisfaction with trends in their local communities.

(LAT)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton during a televised "Town Meeting": "I think you ought to trust me. You are free to disagree with me, but disagreement is different from trust. We ought not to mix apples and oranges."

(Reuters)

Voters Sound Off to Clinton at Televised Town Meeting

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — President Bill Clinton, at his most recent televised town meeting, came under repeated and sharp questioning from voters who challenged him about his foreign policy, his candor and even his use of tax money to attend a basketball game.

In an event designed to showcase once again his proposals for crime and health care, and in a forum where he usually shines, Mr. Clinton found himself forced several times to defend his role in the Whitewater matter and his wife's lucrative investment in commodities futures.

Just minutes into the town meeting here on Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton was confronted about those issues by a young woman who told him, "Some of us are having a hard time with your credibility." Later a television host and a man appearing via satellite from

Austin, Texas, raised the same issue, with the Texan asking bluntly, "Why should we believe you?"

Clearly less than pleased by the thrust of the questions, Mr. Clinton devoted much of his 90-minute appearance to a fighting defense, insisting that he and his wife, Hillary, had exposed themselves to scrutiny of their financial affairs and that he had been as faithful as possible to his campaign promises.

"I have been the subject, sir, of false charges," Mr. Clinton said in a sharp-toned, finger-pointing response to the televised image of the Austin man. "People saying things about me that are not true don't make my credibility an issue. They make their credibility an issue."

The confrontation came as Mr. Clinton opened one of his most intensive campaigns yet for his plan to overhaul the health care system. With Congress in recess, Mr. Clinton is scheduled to take his message to at least five states this week in an effort to recapture

dominance in what he called "the great debate" on Capitol Hill about health insurance.

After beginning the campaign Tuesday morning in rural Troy, North Carolina, Mr. Clinton continued that evening in the first of three televised town meetings scheduled across four days. The session, broadcast live, allowed him to take questions from studio audiences in Roanoke, Virginia; Bristol, Tennessee, Charlotte and Austin.

Within minutes of his opening statement on his administration's accomplishments, Mr. Clinton was confronted by skeptics, such as a young woman, Rebecca Fairchild. Instructed, like other members of the studio audience, only to be respectful to the president, Ms. Fairchild first complimented the University of Arkansas on its newly won national championship in basketball — "How about them Razorbacks!" — and then turned to Whitewater, asking: "How can you earn back our trust?"

In the first of what proved to be a series of blunt responses, Mr. Clinton insisted he had opened his books to a special prosecutor's scrutiny.

"Let me be president in 1994 while someone else worries about what happens in 1979," he said of the prosecutor, Robert B. Fiske Jr.

Mr. Clinton sought particularly to defend his wife against the accusation that she got special treatment in transforming a \$1,000 investment into nearly \$100,000 during 10 months of speculation in commodities futures in 1978-79.

But his defense included several apparent new inconsistencies. He said Mrs. Clinton had released documents detailing her trading records "as soon as they asked about them," although the White House in fact refused for more than a week to release those records.

Mr. Clinton also was challenged over his policies toward North Korea, Bosnia and Haiti.

Filling Supreme Court's Leadership Void

By Joan Biskupic

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Harry A. Blackmun, a slight and solitary man, is the last traditional liberal voice on the Supreme Court. His opinions have rung with unabashed passion.

But unlike his onetime ally, retired Justice William J. Brennan

NEWS ANALYSIS

Jr., he has not been a leader or consensus-builder, something observers believe the court now needs. The court has been in such flux in recent terms that a new justice, particularly one who fills the leadership void, could have influence well beyond a single vote.

The internal dynamic at the court plays out broadly for all Americans. The court continues to set the terms on decades-old controversies — the death penalty, abortion and job discrimination — and will likely do the same on new disputes making their way through the judicial system: over rights for homosexuals and physician-assisted suicides.

The balance of power has shifted wildly from term to term. A fresh voice could seize an opportunity for leadership, particularly if the appointee were less the bold liberal Justice Blackmun has become and more the politician who could influence the conservative centrists on the fence: Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony M. Kennedy and David H. Souter.

One thing is plain: The unbending conservatism of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist unsettles enough of the current justices that a single new justice could make all



Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Justice Blackmun: The court's last traditional liberal voice.

the difference in a new judicial approach.

In recent years, Justice Blackmun has been a liberal touchstone, constantly introducing the human factor into his writing.

"Poor Joshua!" Justice Blackmun wrote in a 1989 case involving an abused Wisconsin boy whose death was blamed on the neglect of social workers.

In Justice Blackmun's recent denunciation of the death penalty — a change in position after nearly 25 years on the court — the justice

began by detailing what a condemned prisoner undergoes as intravenous tubes are attached to his arms and a lethal fluid begins to flow.

In his most famous opinion, the 1973 Roe v. Wade, Justice Blackmun carved out a new concept of constitutional due process of law to give women a right to abortion. He continued to favor individual autonomy and personal choice over the interests of government.

As the court became more conservative, stocked with the appointees of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, Justice Blackmun dug in his liberal heels. And the court became fractured, defying labels beyond a general conservatism.

"I think there is a possibility for real change on the court," said Chai Feldblum, who was a law clerk to Justice Blackmun in 1986 and 1987 and is now a Georgetown University law professor. "There was a real solid conservative bloc for some time," she said, referring to court rulings from 1988 to 1991. "But people in that bloc are moving. Either a leader may emerge among the justices there or in a new person."

Much will depend on the character and views of the new justice. If an appointee duplicates Justice Blackmun's liberal voting pattern and style, the succession could be a wash.

At this point, few major controversies loom on which a single vote will make a decisive difference. The fight is over who can claim the justices at the center and help form a majority that will set the course of the law for the next 25 years.

Indicative of the recent shifting

alliances, two years ago, Justices O'Connor, Kennedy and Souter prevailed as a bloc in the most controversial, closely decided cases. They stopped the other conservative justices from overturning Roe v. Wade and resisted their efforts to sanction prayer at public high school graduations.

But that centrist trio split apart last term, and Chief Justice Rehnquist, joined by Justice Kennedy, dominated in the most fractious cases: church-state conflicts, voting rights and job discrimination.

Generally, a "conservative" justice believes that the courts should not become involved in social problems that have been the domain of elected legislators. Judicial "liberals" are inclined to enter the social policy fray. Without Justice Blackmun, the most liberal justice likely will be John Paul Stevens.

Because only 26 rulings have been issued so far this term, it is too soon to assess how President Bill Clinton's first appointee, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, ranks among her colleagues. She built a largely moderate record in her 13 years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Washington, D.C. Circuit.

Whether Justice Ginsburg, who already dominates at oral arguments and is the only justice who has been in the majority in every ruling this term, could herself become a leader on the court is uncertain.

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Away From Politics

• The odds against floating casinos rose in Missouri with the defeat of a constitutional amendment that would have allowed slot machines on riverboats. The loss, by 1,261 votes out of more than a million, disappointed potential riverboat operators as well as the governor, who wanted to spend the state's cut on higher education.

• Part of the world's busiest thoroughfare, Interstate Highway 10 west of downtown Los Angeles, will reopen next week, less than three months after the earthquake that knocked down two sections of the road, also known as the Santa Monica Freeway.

• A U.S. Navy attack plane crashed into San Francisco Bay, killing both navy reserve fliers aboard. They were practicing touch-and-go landings at Alameda Naval Air Station.

• NASA resumed a countdown for Endeavour after the space shuttle's engines were found to be free of a dangerous defect.

AP, LAT, Reuters

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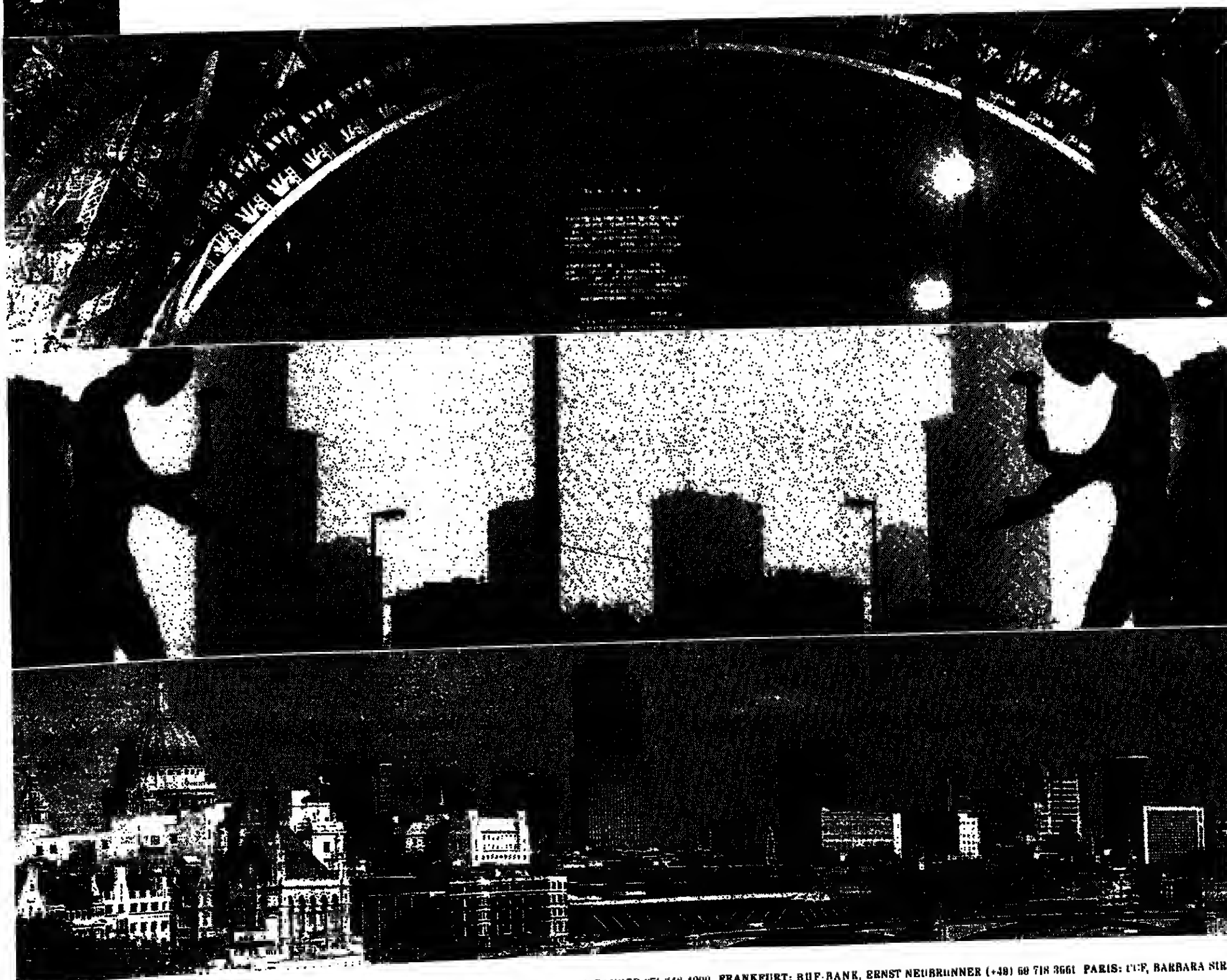
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U.K. Probe on Iraq Another Problem for Major

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — After nearly 11 months of testimony from 166 witnesses, the official inquiry into the British government's handling of arms-industry sales to Iraq has completed the bulk of its hearings, having jolted the already shaky political ground beneath Prime Minister John Major.

The final report on the inquiry will not be ready until late this year, and several more witnesses may be called in May. But the public hearings have tarnished some political reputations, embarrassed others, and raised difficult questions for the Conservative government on the sale of arms-making equipment and weapons components to President Saddam Hussein in the years before Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990.

The hearings have been a political headache for Mr. Major, who is struggling to survive ever-sinking poll ratings, deep splits within his party over Britain's role in Europe and attacks by opposition parties over issues like the sharp tax increases that took effect this month.

The inquiry, which was set up by Mr. Major but given complete independence, has been trying to determine why the Conserva-

tive government of Mr. Major's predecessor, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, approved the sales despite a stated policy of not supplying arms to Iraq, and whether that government subsequently misled Parliament over the issue or tried to cover up its actions.

The witnesses, who have included Mr. Major and Lady Thatcher, now a member of the House of Lords, have left the inquiry with a picture of a government that was so eager for British companies to win business in Iraq that it was willing to break its rules prohibiting such sales — or at least to interpret them with great flexibility.

Mr. Major, who held several high posts in the Thatcher government at the time the sales took place, said he had not been aware of the sales.

The inquiry has heard testimony from a variety of officials that government ministers were at times less than forthcoming in answering Parliament's questions about the policy on arms sales to Iraq.

The head of the inquiry, Sir Richard Scott, a High Court judge, asked whether ministers had failed to inform Parliament that they were, at the least, interpreting the government's guidelines on arms sales to Iraq more loosely than they had previously.

"The truth is a difficult concept," Ian McDonald, a Ministry of Defense official, said, testifying about how bureaucrats and government ministers sought to answer parliamentary questions accurately but not always fully.

The hearings have also been told how the government sought to bar the release of documents showing that executives of a company that arranged the sale of sophisticated machine tools to Iraq did so with the knowledge and approval of the government.

The executives of the company, Matrix Churchill, were charged with violating the export restrictions. They were cleared after a former government minister, Alan Clark, admitted in court that the government approved the sales, saying his previous statements to the contrary had been "economical with the actuality."

The chief beneficiary of the hearings has been Michael Heseltine, the trade and industry minister. Mr. Heseltine emerged from his testimony as something of a popular hero after telling of his objections to the release in 1992 of the documents sought by the defendants in the Matrix Churchill court case.

A review of the papers sought by the

defense in the case, Mr. Heseltine said, had convinced him that they should be released. He said he had told aides that it might be seen as a cover-up if he agreed to a recommendation by Attorney General Nicholas Lyell to sign a statement telling the court it was in the public interest not to release them.

Only after he was told by Sir Nicholas that he had a legal duty to sign the statement did Mr. Heseltine agree, and then only with the proviso that the trial judge be told of his reservations. Sir Nicholas later admitted that he had not communicated Mr. Heseltine's position to the judge.

Mr. Heseltine, whose longstanding hopes of becoming prime minister seemed to come to an end last year when he suffered a heart attack, saw his political visibility and popularity jump substantially after his testimony.

A long shot just a few months ago, he is now in apparent good health and is considered to be neck and neck with Kenneth Clarke, chancellor of the Exchequer, as a possible eventual successor to Mr. Major.

Mr. Clarke also signed a statement seeking to have the Matrix Churchill documents withheld, and has said he would resign if found by the inquiry to have acted improperly in doing so.

U.K. Spurns New Appeal By IRA as Truce Starts

The Associated Press

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army began on Wednesday a three-day cease-fire aimed at pressuring the British government into talks with its political ally, Sinn Féin.

But a letter delivered by Sinn Féin to Prime Minister John Major of Britain, pressing the demand for a meeting, was rejected.

"We won't be responding directly to this," a spokeswoman for Mr. Major said in London, reiterating his position that Sinn Féin and the IRA "know what they have to do."

The British and Irish governments in December offered Sinn Féin a place in talks if the IRA gave up its 24-year-old campaign of violence aimed at forcing a British withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

The Irish News, which has a mostly Catholic readership, filled its front page with cease-fire analysis and asserted it was "the most critical 72 hours in Northern Ireland's history for decades."

The paper criticized Mr. Major for failing to address "how such a cease-fire can be extended."

The Ulster News Letter, which reflects the pro-British views of its mostly Protestant readership, bunted the issue to the inside pages and assailed the cease-fire as "a meaningless gesture" that probably would end with more IRA attacks on Saturday.

Sinn Féin widely publicized its position Wednesday in London and Belfast, stressing its view that the British, not the IRA, were being inflexible.

"It's really an occasion for John Major to grab the opportunity of the three-day suspension and to talk to Sinn Féin," said the party chairman, Tom Hartley, who delivered the letter to No. 10 Downing Street.

Unionist groups have killed five Catholics this year, and said Tuesday that the cease-fire might offer a good time to add to the toll.

More than 20,000 soldiers and 11,000 police were on alert Wednesday in the province.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

European Ex-Pats Shun Parliament Vote

Millions of Europeans living outside their own country in the European Union gained the right this year to vote in European Parliament elections in the country of their residence. But while this is being portrayed as a great symbolic leap forward, registration for the June 12 elections appears to be low.

In Belgium, for example, 450,000 expatriate Europeans have the right to vote, but only 7,000, or 1.5 percent, have signed up. And in France, of 1.3 million Europeans eligible, only "a few thousand" have registered, with just over a week left to do so, said Alain Lamas-soure, minister-delegate for European affairs. Registration has closed in other countries, except Germany and Britain.

Officials cite many reasons for the low response, primarily a lack of time to organize public information campaigns. The EU directive was adopted in December.

But other factors reflect poorly on hopes for European integration. In Belgium, the European affairs minister wanted to translate informational brochures about the vote into the nine official languages of the EU but was blocked by the Interior Ministry, which said Belgian law allows public information to be distributed only in the country's three national languages.

And British Embassy officials quoted by Le Soir of Brussels said that some 20 British voters in the commune of Antwerp were told they needed not just a passport but a "proof of nationality" document that would cost 750 Belgian francs (\$20) and require a trip to the consulate. Few followed up.

Around Europe

Has Britain become a nation of cheats? According to The Observer, there are worrying signs that it has. A recent Plymouth University survey found that one in eight students had copied from neighbors during exams; 8 percent had used crib sheets, and 5 percent had whispered answers to others. Cheating in business seems to be on the rise: Trade in counterfeit goods, from fake designer clothes to car parts, now exceeds £200 million (\$290 million). And the Inland Revenue

estimates that the country's black economy has reached £50 billion, more than twice the defense budget. In the sports world, athletes use vicious tactics or take drugs; a soccer player from Wimbledon was fined £20,000 for making an instructional video on how to play dirty.

Some blame the cheating in school on simple laziness; others note that jobs have become scarce and students have grown desperate. For the overall rise in cheating, the collapse of religious authority is cited. So is the bad example of political leaders, such as those members of Parliament who speak out for family values and then are caught cheating on their spouses.

The French, who rely on nuclear power more than any other people, are remarkably ambivalent about its dangers, a survey shows. As Le Figaro points out, it is the only country in Europe where public protest has not forced the government to rethink its nuclear program. Sixty-one percent of those surveyed by the BVA polling firm said they were confident that safety regulations are observed in France's 60 reactors, but 52 percent said they feared that an accident as serious as Chernobyl's could occur in France, and 71 percent said no more reactors should be built. France gets 75 percent of its electricity from nuclear reactors.

Dogs have been trained in Finland for years to find drugs and mushrooms, but now they are being used to find drowned persons. The police department of Kuopio, in eastern Finland, has trained six dogs; each works from an electric boat, since gas fumes would interfere with the dogs' sense of smell. Hundreds of people drown each year in Finland's vast waterways.

Double or nothing: A German restaurateur sent 5-Deutsche mark notes (\$2.90) to 400 people selected at random. His goal was not self-improvement. Uwe Kolster, 54, of Minden, offered recipients three choices: keep the money, return it, or send it back with a little extra — for a Unicef children's program. So far, 142 people have returned the 5 DM, while 130 added something extra — for a return of about 10,000 DM on the 2,000 DM sent out. Most miserly among those he wrote to, Mr. Kolster discovered, were the doctors: "I got next to nothing from them."

Brian Knowlton

Yeltsin Approves New Bases Presence Reinforced in Ex-Soviet Republics

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin has approved the Russian military's plans to establish about 30 permanent bases in the former Soviet republics, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision reflects Russia's increasingly active military role in what it calls the "near abroad," where it has stationed an estimated 16,000 troops.

Izvestia quoted General Mikhail Kolesnikov, chief of Russia's general staff, as saying that some of the 30 bases would be formed from existing units, such as the Skrunda early-warning radar facility in Latvia and the 201st motorized rifle division in Tajikistan.

It was not immediately clear how many of the bases would be new, or whether Mr. Yeltsin's decision would result in any substantial expansion of Russian troops abroad. A spokesman for the Defense Ministry said he could not answer those questions.

At the least, however, Mr. Yeltsin's decision indicates that Russia is not shrinking from its current entanglements across the former Soviet Union. On the contrary, Moscow appears to be making its military presence permanent in such hot spots as Georgia, Armenia and Tajikistan.

Mr. Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev have become more assertive about Russia's na-

tional interests in the former Soviet Union since Communists and extreme nationalists won roughly 40 percent of the national vote in December's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision instructs the Foreign Ministry to hold talks with neighboring states and conclude formal base agreements.

Russia's military activity in the "near abroad" has included support for Tajikistan's pro-Communist government in a civil war with democratic reformers and Islamic rebels, some of whom are trying to infiltrate from Afghanistan.

Russian troops also have been accused of arming Abkhazian separatists in Georgia and supporting the self-proclaimed Trans-Dniester Republic in Moldova.

Russia has withdrawn all its forces from the Baltic state of Lithuania, and has agreed to remove most of the 12,000 troops still in Latvia. But it prodded Latvian officials into agreeing last month to allow several hundred soldiers to continue operating the Skrunda radar base, part of the former Soviet early-warning system against missile or bomber attacks.

About 2,300 Russian troops also are stationed in Estonia, and the latest round of negotiations on their withdrawal ended Wednesday without agreement.

France Allows Return of 2 Algerians

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government on Wednesday allowed two Algerian teenagers to return to France after a court suspended the expulsion order issued at the height of youth protests over a minimum wage bill last month.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, who ordered Abdel Hakim Youbei, 18, and Mouloud Malaci, 19, to Algeria two weeks ago, said they could return home to France. Algeria had refused to let them in and they have been stranded in the transit area in the port of Algiers.

The court in Lyon ruled the expulsion order was not a matter of emergency and must be suspended pending a final decision on whether it was justified. The youths, longtime residents of Lyon, were expelled on March 22 after they were accused of stoning police and looting during protests against a bill that reduced minimum wages for young people.

ТРЕБУЕМ
ЗАКОНА
ОБ
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И
ЗНЕК
И
МКЕ
И
ПРЕЗИДЕНТ
ПАРЛАМЕНТА

Alexander Marmash/Reuters

MOSCOW PROTEST — A nuclear power station worker leaning on a picket sign during a demonstration Wednesday at the Russian Parliament building. The workers said government failure to pay their wages could lead to a nuclear disaster.

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Hosokawa's Remark on Quitting Roils Japanese Politics

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's embattled prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, further destabilized his government on Wednesday after apparently telling his dinner partners the previous evening, perhaps in jest, that he was thinking about resigning.

Within hours of the time that his guests, two members of parliament from a minor party, stepped outside the restaurant and told reporters that the 56-year-old prime minister had talked of quitting, Mr. Hosokawa denied making the statement.

The two men seemed to suggest that the increasing attacks directed at Mr. Hosokawa because of his family's financial dealings, combined with infighting within his governing coalition, had exhausted Mr.

Hosokawa and led him to question whether he was making progress on his ambitious agenda to clean up and deregulate the country.

While one of the two politicians said he thought the prime minister was quite serious, the other said he thought Mr. Hosokawa was joking.

As the news raced through the city, Mr. Hosokawa called a news conference a little after midnight to deny that he had talked at all about giving up his post. "I never said anything about quitting," he said with a smile. "I said absolutely nothing that could have been taken to mean I would resign."

But the damage was done, and Mr. Hosokawa's enemies leaped on the remark. Even his chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura, who is ostensibly

supposed to serve as his spokesman, chastised the prime minister for "speaking carelessly," and said "he must be more careful about making remarks that can give rise to misunderstandings."

Mr. Takemura, originally one of Mr. Hosokawa's greatest allies, has been at sharp odds with the prime minister for weeks, and reportedly sees himself as a possible successor.

Senior government officials said that the reported comments, whether true or not, further damaged Mr. Hosokawa's political credibility at a time when his approval ratings are falling and his program to reinvigorate the country seems stalled. Moreover, they seemed to mesh with a growing sense that Mr. Hosokawa is withdrawing into his office and losing much

of the drive to fight the bureaucracy and party leaders in his own coalition.

"He hurt his image, and his room for exercising political influence," a government official said. "Some people think he could abandon the whole thing."

Mr. Hosokawa has been under tremendous stress in recent days, as the parliament, or Diet, has demanded details of a \$1 million "loan" he received nearly a decade ago from a trucking company at the center of a major political scandal. He has denied any impropriety, but refused to allow aides to testify about their involvement in the deal.

Meanwhile, all action on the government's budget are being held hostage by Mr. Hosokawa's opponents, in an attempt to get him to dissolve the Diet.

A Mixed Approach By Beijing to U.S. Dissidents Jailed, Firms Wooed

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China is mixing a policy of defiance and incentives in its increasingly complicated dealings with the United States.

Chinese leaders began the week with a challenge to U.S. appeals on human rights with their detention of a leading dissident, Wei Jingsheng, and his assistant, Tong Yi. They will end the week by stressing to Washington the stake that American business has in maintaining good relations.

That message will be carried to the United States on Saturday by Song Jian, minister of the State Science Commission, who will conduct talks on scientific cooperation, including business opportunities in environmental protection and energy.

Mr. Song will be followed closely by Trade Minister Wu Yi, who will be shopping for bidders on 800 investment projects. The Xinhua news agency said Wednesday that Miss Wu's delegation also plans to place orders for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of U.S. goods. Xinhua said she will lead China's largest trade and investment promotion ever in the United States with symposiums in Los Angeles and New York.

Putting on such a promotion now, when the future of U.S.-China trade is strongly in doubt, China is

hoping to enlist even more U.S. businessmen as its advocates in the annual springtime battle over its most-favored-nation trade status.

President Bill Clinton must decide by June 3 whether to renew China's most-favored-nation status, which entitles it to the lowest available tariffs on its exports. Mr. Clinton renewed China's privileges last June but said it would have to improve its treatment of dissidents and Tibetans and take other measures to win renewal this year.

China's disregard of the U.S. conditions was made clear Tuesday when the police announced that they were holding the country's most prominent dissident, Mr. Wei, and considering new criminal charges against him.

On Wednesday, the police confirmed that they were also holding Mr. Wei's assistant, Miss Tong, his English translator. They said she is being investigated on suspicion of committing unspecified crimes.

Mr. Wei was jailed from 1979 until last September for writing essays and wall posters criticizing the Communist government and demanding democratic change.

U.S. officials, anxious to renew most-favored-nation status without going back on Mr. Clinton's conditions, have been arguing that China has already made progress in the desired direction.

But Robin Munro, the Hong Kong director for Human Rights Watch Asia, said that these arguments "would just all ring terribly hollow" if Mr. Wei were sentenced to a new prison term.

Xinhua quoted Miss Wu, the trade minister, as saying in an interview Wednesday that the United States should take positive and pragmatic steps to put aside "man-made obstacles" to trade.

A separate Xinhua report later



Tong Yi, aide to Wei Jingsheng, has been detained in China.

quoted the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, as saying that China was willing to cooperate internationally on human rights issues, as long as countries show mutual respect and don't try to interfere in others' internal affairs.

Seoul Won't Deal Itself Out It Rejects North's Plan for Talks With U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea has rejected a renewed North Korean proposal that would effectively cut Seoul out of the negotiations on the Korean nuclear dispute, a government source said Wednesday.

North Korea wrote to the United States late last month offering to allow a fresh inspection by United Nations officials of its nuclear sites if Washington agreed to negotiate with it and stopped pressuring it to exchange envoys with South Korea, according to published reports.

An exchange of envoys and full nuclear inspections have been preconditions set by the United States for holding high-level talks with North Korea on economic aid and diplomatic recognition.

Early this week, Deputy Foreign Minister Hong Soon Young of South Korea stirred controversy by suggesting that Seoul should at least consider shelving the envoy exchange as a way of helping persuade North Korea to open its nu-

clear program to fresh inspection.

At a meeting Tuesday, cabinet officials concluded that such a concession would be inappropriate, the source said.

South Korean officials worry that with the envoy swap off the agenda, their country would be sidelined in the nuclear negotiations.

North Korea says its nuclear program is peaceful but its year-long refusal of full inspections has deepened suspicion that it is developing atomic bombs.

Tensions are high on the peninsula, with North Korea threatening war if it is pushed too hard. It rejected a call by the UN Security Council last week for full nuclear inspections and has declared that it will "normalize" its nuclear activities.

It did not define "normalize," but officials in Seoul fear this could mean North Korea will resume producing plutonium, which can be used to make nuclear weapons.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency believes that the North has enough plutonium to make at least one atomic bomb.

U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry is to visit Seoul later this month to review the security situation. The United States already has decided to deploy Patriot missiles in South Korea.

In Vienna, a North Korean diplomat said his country had to practice self-defense to prevent itself from being "suffocated" by the United States. His interview with the independent daily Der Standard was published Wednesday.

The diplomat, Yun Ho Jin, advisor to Pyongyang's embassy in Vienna, charged in the interview that "The United States objective is to suffocate North Korea."

"What would your reaction be if someone wanted to kill you?" he asked rhetorically, and answered, "Self-defense."

(AP, AFP)

Army Boosts Natal Forces to Back Vote

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Army sent reinforcements to the Zulu heartland in Natal on Wednesday while the Independent Electoral Commission said that elections would go ahead there despite widespread violence.

More than 110 people have died in Natal and the KwaZulu black homeland since President Frederik W. de Klerk imposed emergency laws last Thursday to halt the violence and enable the country's first all-race elections to proceed.

The army sent 700 more men in a mechanized combat force to Natal on Wednesday, bringing the total there to about 2,000.

Captain Kim van Niekerk, a

spokesman, said the army would deploy the group in the north of the province and in flashpoints around Durban.

More troops are to be deployed in the region around April 15, 11 days before polling begins.

A working committee of the election commission and the South African and KwaZulu governments issued a report this week saying that "in the current political climate, elections cannot be held in KwaZulu."

But the commission chairman, Johan Krieger, said this did not mean postponement of the April 26-28 polls for the KwaZulu-Natal legislature that comes into existence at the end of the month, or

for the national assembly.

He said the commission was "directing our efforts to enable as many people in that province as possible to vote."

The African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, echoed Mr. Krieger's remarks on Wednesday in a speech in Durban.

"There is talk that the elections might be postponed in this province," he said. "Let me tell you there will be no postponement of the elections in this province. We won't postpone our freedom."

Violence has risen in the region despite the state of emergency and the increase in the number of soldiers deployed to help police the area.

Most of the fighting, which has claimed more than 10,000 lives in the last decade, is between Zulus supporting the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, which is boycotting the elections.

Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Mandela, Chief Buthelezi and the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini — who has called for a sovereign Zulu state in Natal — are to meet on Friday.

Mr. Krieger said the commission was undertaking a crash program to boost the capacity of polling stations in Natal, in order to allow people unable to cast their ballots in KwaZulu to vote outside the homeland.

Mexicans Suspect Sinister Forces

Killing Hits Regime Stability

By Tod Robberson

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Maybe international drug traffickers ordered it. Or perhaps it was the result of a political battle inside the ruling party. Or possibly a settling of old scores within the government.

Mexican authorities have disclosed no information on who, if anyone, was behind the team now accused of killing the leading presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio. In the absence of an explanation, many Mexicans found that the government investigator's statement Monday, that at least seven men plotted the assassination, raised more questions than it answered and fueled doubts about Mexico's political system.

The horror that Mexicans initially expressed over Mr. Colosio's March 23 killing, when the government indicated the gunman was deranged and solitary, has been replaced by nervousness that a broader plot may be afoot, and that unknown, sinister forces are undermining President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's government. It is a perception not merely among peasants and impoverished street vendors but also among well-educated, wealthy Mexicans.

According to a top businessman here, members of Mr. Salinas' cabinet are discussing a supposed "hit list" that targets top officials, and if they have demanded increased security around their homes and offices. Rumors spread through stock markets here and in New York on Tuesday that the Mexican billionaire Alfredo Harp Helu, a close friend of Mr. Salinas who was kidnapped March 12 on a Mexico City street, had been killed. An official denied the report.

"I don't know what is happening to my country," said Francisco Paredes, a policeman. "My people never thought we would be seeing something like this."

The announcement of a plot behind Mr. Colosio's assassination is only the latest incident to rattle the Salinas administration and tatter the image of stability and modernity it has tried to cultivate.

A year ago, a Roman Catho-

lic cardinal was killed in a shootout between rival drug gangs in Guadalajara. On Jan. 1, as Mr. Salinas was toasting the start of the North American Free Trade Agreement, Indian peasants launched an armed uprising in southern Mexico. A week later, Mexico City residents were sent into panic when car bombs exploded in two underground parking garages. A week before Mr. Harp was kidnapped, federal and state policemen engaged in a shootout over drugs in Tijuana.

In such an atmosphere, the existence of a plot in Mr. Colosio's assassination seemed clear from the start to many Mexicans.

In a country where leaders of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party often have been accused of cheating, threats and bribery during its 65 years in power, conspiracy does not seem to be out of the question.

"Our politics are undertaken in the darkness, and because of this, we Mexicans believe in conspiracy," said Daniela Garcia, a secretary in a government office.

Last week, when government officials were portraying the assassination of Mr. Colosio as the act of a lone, crazed gunman, a poll by the magazine *Este Pais* showed that 70 percent of respondents did not believe their government was telling them the truth about the killing.

Theories of why members of the party would order the killing of their own presidential candidate vary widely. Some Mexicans suggest that when Mr. Colosio was serving in 1989 as party president, he angered the party's old guard by calling state gubernatorial elections in Baja California, where Tijuana is located, to the conservative opposition National Action Party. It was the first-ever loss by the party of a governorship, and witnesses say protesters in Tijuana shouted "Death to Colosio" on election night in 1989.

Another theory suggests Mr. Colosio had angered the old guard this year with pledges of major political reform and private threats to investigate wealthy party members who may have gotten rich through illegal means.



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Attack on Jews in N.Y. Called Revenge for Hebron

NEW YORK — A Lebanese cab driver who allegedly opened fire on a vanload of Jewish students in New York last month wanted to kill Jews because of the Hebron massacre, a co-defendant in the case said in documents released Wednesday.

But the Lebanese-born man charged with being the gunman, Rashid Baz, 28, said he was the one under attack by the driver of the van and acted out of self-defense in the shooting. A rabbinical student, part of the Lubavitcher Hasidic sect, was killed in the March 1 incident.

At the time, officials played down any links to Middle East violence and the killing of 29 Arabs at a mosque just four days before. But statements from a co-defendant released Wednesday said Mr. Baz had said he wanted to kill all Jews responsible for the Hebron massacre.

When the killings occurred, "Ray was very angry and mad," said Jordanian-born Bassam Rayati, 26, owner of the Brooklyn taxi service that employed Mr. Baz. "He said we should kill all the Jews who did this." His statement was made to police after his arrest last month.

"He was always very short-tempered," Mr. Rayati told the police. Mr. Rayati referred to Mr. Baz by his nickname, Ray, throughout his handwritten statement.

Mr. Rayati and Hani Mohammed, 32, also a Jordanian, are charged with hindering the prosecution and weapons possession in connection with the case. They are accused of helping Mr. Baz after the assault and are each free on \$20,000 bail.

In his own statement to police, also made public Wednesday, Mr. Baz said the van carrying the students across the Brooklyn Bridge cut him off and the students in the van "began shouting and cursing" at him.

As the two vehicles tried getting onto the bridge, Mr. Baz said he observed the driver of the van point a gun in his direction and fire a shot at his car.

"At this point, Baz said he took a gun from under the front of his vehicle, a weapon he described as an Uzi automatic pistol," and began firing at the van, shattering his own passenger-side window, the police said. He also told the police the van suddenly stopped on the bridge and two or three people got out "and pointed a gun at him."

Police reports on the incident made no mention of the driver or passengers in the van having a gun.

Mr. Baz faces murder, attempted murder and weapons charges stemming from the shooting, in which Aaron Halberstam, 16, died four days later.

being closely held within the government, and senior officials have declined to discuss them. It could not be determined how many individuals had been targeted or in what specific areas they worked.

But the government expects to move eventually against other current or former officials for espionage activities during the 1980s. At the same time, administration officials cautioned that such investigations can take considerable time and could in some cases stretch over years.

U.S. Hunts More Moscow Moles

Ex-Communist Official Triggered Inquiry

By Walter Pincus and Pierre Thomas
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former Communist official who in early 1993 pointed U.S. investigators toward the alleged spy Aldrich Hazen Ames also provided information that has triggered investigations of other retired or current employees at the CIA, State Department and FBI, according to government sources.

A counterintelligence source said the information provided last year by the unidentified Communist official had not named Mr. Ames or anyone else as a double agent, but was stronger than any general theory about the existence of one or more moles in U.S. intelligence, and helped investigators narrow searches they had already begun.

Since 1991, FBI and Central Intelligence Agency investigators had been studying intelligence files from East Germany and other former Warsaw Pact countries for leads to possible moles inside the U.S. government that would explain the loss of at least 10 U.S.-paid Communist double agents during the last half of the 1980s, sources said.

Mr. Ames had been involved in CIA counterintelligence efforts against the Soviet bloc in the 1980s and had come under suspicion by 1991 as one of some 20 possible suspects. But he was not made the subject of an FBI criminal investigation until May 1993, according to court records.

The Communist official, who was knowledgeable about Soviet intelligence matters, provided information that led investigators to focus on specific areas and ultimately on Mr. Ames, another law enforcement source said. "When the CIA got that information, that's what really got us geared up," this source said.

GATT: Sutherland Gives Hint of Stepping Down as the Director-General

Continued from Page 1

such as Malaysia and Singapore. Although he has not communicated his plans to member states, Mr. Sutherland made clear in an interview at his Geneva office on Tuesday that he was unlikely to remain at GATT much beyond this year.

He did not say what he might wish to do next, but he insisted he had "no ambition" to become a candidate to succeed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission.

Reviewing his role at GATT, which he has headed since last July, Mr. Sutherland explained that he had completed most of the tasks he had set for himself. He called the conclusion of the Uruguay Round accord last Dec. 15 "a defining moment in the latter part of this century," and said he looked forward to the launch of the World Trade Organization.

"I was brought in, I was asked to take this job with the first and primary function of bringing the Uruguay Round to a conclusion," said Mr.

Sutherland. "That will be achieved at Marrakech."

Referring to the setting up of the World Trade Organization, he said "clearly over the next few months there is an implementing process of concern to me." Asked if he expected to remain at GATT beyond the formation of the WTO, Mr. Sutherland said: "I am not prepared to express any long-term commitment to being an international civil servant."

An aide to Mr. Sutherland explained that the GATT chief had not discussed any specific new plans or career moves, but he noted: "We don't expect him to stay here much beyond the next 12 months."

No obvious candidates have been put forward to succeed Mr. Sutherland, who has not until now discussed his plans to move on.

In Geneva, where GATT envoys will meet Thursday, Mr. Sutherland was busy on Wednesday trying to bridge the gap between

Washington and Paris on the one hand, and the many developing countries who strongly oppose efforts to link workers' rights with trade on the other.

Although U.S. officials have stressed that without a commitment to discuss labor standards they will block the final declaration at Marrakech as well as the work of the preparatory committee for the WTO, Singapore's representative — Ambassador Krishnasamy Kesavapany — on Wednesday night expressed cautious optimism.

"It is better to find a solution in Geneva than in the charged atmosphere of Marrakech," he said.

If a compromise is not reached Thursday, the issue of workers' rights and trade will be discussed by ministers next week in Marrakech. Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, is already scheduled to meet with Gerard Longuet, the French trade and industry minister, to discuss the subject.

BLACKMUN: Liberal Justice to Quit High Court

Continued from Page 1

putting up with the like of me." Explaining his decision to retire, he said: "Eighty-five, that's an awful lot of years, and I don't want to reach a point where my senility level reaches unacceptable proportions. I don't want to set any records. And I suspect a lot of people feel that I've been here too long."

The Associated Press reported: Early speculation on a successor to Justice Blackmun centered on Mr. Mitchell, who is a former federal judge, and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt.

"I think either one could be confirmed," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Virginia, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mitchell, speaking in South

Portland, Maine, said, "Nothing has been offered to me, so I have nothing to consider at this time." He added that if he were offered the job, "I will consider it, as I will consider any option that is presented to me."

Other possible choices included two federal appeals court judges, Richard Arnold of Arkansas and Stephen Breyer of Massachusetts. Judge Breyer was a finalist before Ruth Bader Ginsburg was picked for the Supreme Court last year. Other possibilities include Walter Dellinger, a Justice Department official, and Joe Calabrese, a federal trial judge of Connecticut.

Justice Blackmun's successor could provide a key vote on a court badly split on such volatile issues as church-state relations and affirmative action.

"The speculation in the Senate is that Senator Mitchell is the clear favorite," said Senator Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, a Judiciary Committee member.

Justice Blackmun's authorship of Roe v. Wade made him one of the most vilified Supreme Court members in history, although he remains a hero to proponents of legalized abortion. He also said recently that he no longer would vote to uphold the death penalty.

He said of his vote in the landmark abortion rights case, "I think it was right in 1973 and I think it is right today."

Abortion opponents said their satisfaction over Justice Blackmun's pending departure was tempered by the knowledge that Mr. Clinton would nominate someone with similar views.

Justice Blackmun, the court's senior member, was appointed in 1970 by President Richard Nixon.

In a 1983 interview with The Associated Press on the eve of his most famous decision's 10-year anniversary, Justice Blackmun repeated the phrase "author of the abortion decision" slowly and softly.

"We all pick up tabs," he said. "I'll carry this one to my grave."



Senator George J. Mitchell is considered a leading candidate to succeed Justice Blackmun.

Central Text

Of Roe Ruling

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Justice Harry Blackmun, who announced his retirement from the Supreme Court on Wednesday, was best known for the opinion he wrote in 1973 in the case of Roe vs. Wade, a ruling that legalized nationwide a woman's right to have an abortion.

The nub of the argument that the majority of the court endorsed was this:

"The right of privacy, whether it be founded in the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty and restrictions upon state action as we feel; or, as the District Court determined, in the Ninth Amendment's reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy. The detriment a state would impose on a pregnant woman by denying this choice altogether is apparent."

The only public reference so far to the extensive inquiries now under way came last month when the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., was asked in a television interview if "Ames was a rogue operative or part of a larger problem?"

"There are today," he said, "a number of counterintelligence efforts under way with the FBI, and with the FBI looking at other government agencies as well as our own." Mr. Woolsey added that sources abroad were providing information for the inquiries.

Mr. Ames and his wife, Rosario, were arrested Feb. 21 after months of investigation that included covert searches of his office and home, wiretaps and physical surveillance. Prosecutors have alleged that Mr. Ames began spying for Moscow as early as 1955.

Mr. Ames himself may turn out to be a source of information for government investigators, if he decides at some point to plead guilty and tell the CIA and FBI of any espionage activities.

JAPAN: Southeast Asian Countries Lose Confidence in the Model of Economic 'Supermen'

Continued from Page 1

vices, the oil and gas industry and manufacturing.

"They are still here in strength but it does seem as though they have discovered another favorite son," he added, in reference to China.

In the six months to September, Japanese investment in China

jumped 58 percent to \$695 million, while in Hong Kong, which serves as a gateway to China for many Japanese firms, it rose by 35 percent to \$618 million.

In the same period, Japanese investment in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand dropped by 33 percent to \$984 million. In Singapore, it increased by just under 3 percent to \$331 million.

C.H. Kwan, senior economist and head of Asian research at Nomura Research Institute Ltd. in Tokyo, said that more and more Japanese firms favored China over Southeast Asia "because China, with its large population and high growth rate, promises to become an important market over the medium term."

He added that this consideration had become "all the more important as rising protectionism and the prolonged recession in the industrialized countries has prompted Japanese companies to develop new markets."

Mainly because Japan sells far more than it buys from the region,

Asia replaced the European Union as the area with the biggest current-account deficit with Japan in the six months to September.

According to Japanese figures, Japan's surplus with non-Communist Asian nations in the period was \$28 billion, up from \$19.5 billion a year earlier.

Many Southeast Asian businessmen and officials are concerned that weak coalition government in Japan, as well as nagging trade conflict between Tokyo and Washington, are undermining chances of a Japanese economic recovery.

Reflecting that view, Mr. Naquyuddin noted that "all the economically successful regimes in Asia today have strong, stable governments."

Mohammed Sadi, a former Indonesian cabinet minister, said that he was surprised to find on a visit to Japan that Japanese businessmen were no longer confident, as they had been in previous recessions, that the economy would bounce back.

"This crisis of confidence may delay and weaken any economic

upturn" in Japan, Mr. Sadi added.

In a recent report to the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, a panel of 18 economists from Pacific rim nations warned that forecasts of 1.1 percent growth in Japan this year, and 2.7 percent in 1995, might be too optimistic and that all economies in the region would feel

the impact if Japan failed to recover.

With Japan in trouble, Southeast Asian countries are questioning whether they should continue to rely too heavily on Japan as an economic partner.

Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, complained the other day that Mitsubishi Motors Corp. was too slow in transferring key technology for Malaysia's national car and said that he could turn to European, American or other Japanese companies if Mitsubishi continued to drag its feet.

The venture is part of an ambitious plan to industrialize Malaysia.

"Our imitation of the Japanese model of economic development was always based on the belief that Japan was a success story," said Lee Poh Ping, a Malaysian political scientist who specializes in relations between Southeast Asia and Japan.

"We no longer believe they are supermen," he said. "It is clear they are prone to error."

A Sudanese Airliner Is Hijacked to Egypt

Reuters

CAIRO — A Sudanese man hijacked a Sudan Air Boeing 737 airliner on Wednesday to the Egyptian town of Luxor where he surrendered and asked for political asylum, airport and security sources said.

Officials at Luxor airport said none of the 93 passengers and six crew aboard the Sudan Air flight were injured. A Luxor airport spokesman identified the hijacker as Adel Mahjoub Hussein Mohamed Ahmed, 35.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Seeking an Evolutionary Reason for Suicide

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Considered on its face, suicide seems to flout the laws of nature, slashing through the sturdy instinct that wills all beings to fight for their lives until they can fight no longer.

Yet to some evolutionary geneticists, suicide cannot be entirely explained as a violent aberration or a human pathology lying outside the ebb and flow of natural selection and adaptation.

These researchers note that suicide, for all its private, tangled sorrows, is surprisingly common in most countries, accounting on average for nearly 1 percent of all deaths. And when the number of serious suicide attempts is taken into account, the prevalence of the behavior jumps considerably.

That sort of incidence, the evolutionary geneticists say, is simply too great to be accounted for by standard explanations like social malaise or random cases of psychiatric disease.

Instead, the scientists suggest that the persistence of suicide at a fairly high rate across most cultures suggests an underlying evolutionary component, a possible Darwinian rationale for an act that too often appears starkly irrational. They propose that the tendency toward suicide could be a concomitant of a trait or group of traits that at some point in evolutionary history conferred benefits on those who bore it.

In other words, suicide may not be a freak event, or a complete breakdown of the natural order of things, but a behavior that by the sometimes cruel logic of natural selection, may make enough sense to maintain at a certain low but significant level.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, a clinical psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School and an anthropologist at the University of Cambridge in England, emphasized that nobody argues that there is a single gene for suicide, or that suicide or mental illness should be thought of as good. But he and others said there may be plausible evolutionary explanations for at least some self-destructive acts.

What is more, the tendency to commit or try suicide often runs in families, suggesting that a predisposition toward self-harm is partly inherited. And while suicide occurs in nearly all countries, it is far more common among some ethnic groups.

The Hungarians and the Finns, for example, suffer from suicide rates two to three times those in the United States and most of Europe. Significantly, the elevated incidence holds true not only in those nations, where economic or social conditions could be responsible, but also for Finns and Hungarians who emigrated to other countries, again hinting at a biological substrate.

In trying to fathom what that substrate might be, researchers propose that the impulse to kill oneself may be an expression of an instinct toward self-sacrifice for the good of surviving relatives.

Other evolutionary biologists suggest that suicide may not be an inheritable behavior in

itself but is simply the most tragic outcome of another trait that may be selected for — the tendency toward depression. They propose that bouts of depression may be useful, forcing people into a kind of emotional hibernation and giving them time to ponder their mistakes. But such a strategy, if sustained too long or repeated too often, becomes maladaptive and even fatal, the researchers emphasized, showing itself as the borrowing disease called major depression.

Some researchers have looked to other species for insights into the genesis of depression and suicide. The exercise is fraught with pitfalls. Nonhuman animals obviously do not leave behind anything as clear as a note, nor are they likely to have sufficient awareness to do something as deliberate as jumping off a cliff.

BUT biologists have identified numerous examples of creatures that sacrifice themselves for their kin, from termites that explode their guts, releasing the slimy, foul contents over enemies that threaten their nest, to rodents that deliberately starve themselves to death rather than risk spreading an infection to others in their burrow.

More compellingly, scientists recently have determined that many species of nonhuman primates will suffer serious depression when stressed. And upon falling into an episode of melancholy, the afflicted monkeys may engage in all sorts of life-threatening activities — like refusing food until they die of malnutrition, or swinging from dangerous tree limbs

that no sane monkey would go near — and sometimes perishing in the exercise.

So similar is monkey depression to human depression, some scientists say, that the symptoms of melancholy dissipate when the primates are given antidepressants like Prozac.

Researchers know too well how easily a Darwinian explanation for complex behaviors can be overdone and oversimplified. Certainly, the affairs of animals much simpler than people have been misinterpreted in the past. For example, the idea of suicide in nonhuman species invariably raises the famed example of lemmings, rodents that were long thought by scientists and the public to kill themselves en masse by running into the sea, as though cued by a group alarm clock indicating that today is a good day to die.

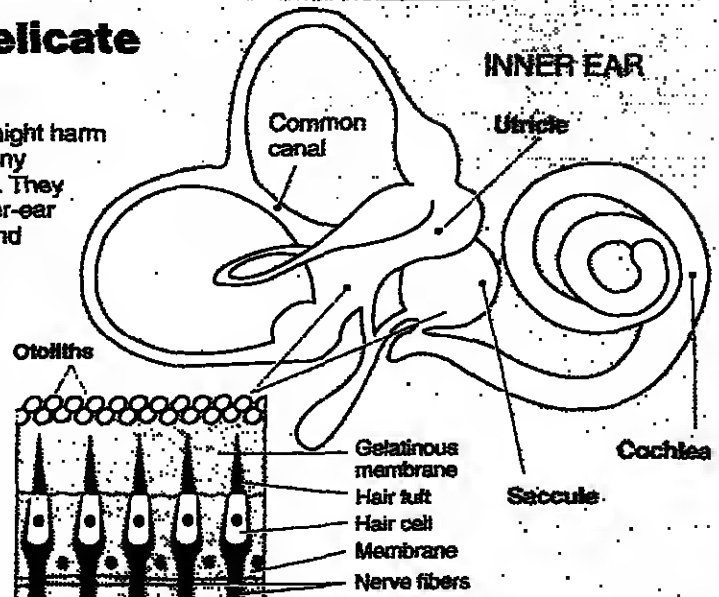
But researchers have learned that the tale of the suicidal lemming is false. The tawny-furred rodents will die by the group, but that, it turns out, is a result of an error in judgment. Lemmings are the locusts of mammals, and they will strip a habitat bare. Then, they begin migrating forward to find a new feeding ground, swarming over boulders, around trees, whatever stands in their way. If they run into a body of water, they try to swim across.

"That's fine if it's a pond or a stream," said Dr. Paul W. Sherman, a behavioral ecologist at Cornell University. "But if they happen to hit a lake or an ocean, well, they discover too late that they just can't make it."

Jarring a Delicate Mechanism

High-impact aerobics might harm balance by displacing tiny granules called otoliths. They float in a gel in two inner-ear chambers, the utricle and saccule, and transmit information on position by stimulating hair-like stalks linked to nerve fibers. In the delicate cochlea, sound impulses are transformed into nerve signals for transmission to the brain.

Source: "The CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations"



The New York Times

Not So Easy on the Ear

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — People who engage in demanding physical activities might expect to suffer occasional injuries to the body parts directly involved. But few devotees of high-impact aerobics are likely to guess that their jumping and bouncing to music could damage their inner ears, causing symptoms like persistent vertigo, dizziness, imbalance, motion sickness, ringing or fullness in the ear and high-frequency hearing loss.

Yet just such a syndrome has been identified in a group of 30 otherwise healthy women in the Westchester County area of New York who regularly do high-impact aerobics, which involves a lot of bouncing up and down, often with both feet off the ground at once.

In a paper published last week in *The Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness*, Dr. Michael I. Weintraub, a clinical professor of neurology at New York Medical College in Valhalla, extended a previous observation of suspected inner-ear damage related to high-impact aerobics.

In an interview, Dr. Weintraub said he had preliminary clinical evidence that other jarring activities, like professional volleyball and high-mileage running, could cause similar injuries to delicate structures in the ears that govern balance.

He noted that the astronauts who had the most trouble with motion sickness were those who were the most physically fit because they did the most running. Dr. Weintraub's study gave no measure of how often the problem occurs in connection with high-impact aerobics. Most people who engage in the activity apparently do not develop symptoms. But Dr. Weintraub estimated that as many as 20 percent to 25 percent of those who regularly do high-impact aerobics might be affected.

He said he gathered the 30 cases cited in his report in just five months, and learned of at least 20 others in

the area who were similarly affected but refused to be examined, even though the \$3,000 worth of tests were being offered free. He also questioned 144 other participants in the fitness activity who were free of the symptoms.

Among participants examined, symptoms were worst among aerobics instructors, who typically lead several 40- to 60-minute sessions a day several times a week. Enthusiasts usually take four classes a week.

Dr. Weintraub found that 80 percent of those with symptoms had suffered damage to the parts of the inner ear involved with balance. He said he suspected that the repeated jarring loosened tiny stonelike structures called otoliths, jamming them down among the hair cells that transmit information to the brain about the body's position in space.

"Once otoliths are knocked off their perch, they don't go back, and therefore continue to send the wrong signal to the brain," he said. This can result in a persistent off-balance sensation, dizziness, a disoriented feeling (for example, the sensation that the person or the room is moving) and difficulty navigating.

Many of those with symptoms experienced motion sickness when riding or trying to read in a car, as well as vertigo in response to changes in barometric pressure, as when scuba diving, flying or swimming.

Dr. Weintraub found that 67 percent of those with symptoms had ringing in their ears (tinnitus) or a sensation of ear muffled or fullness. In addition, 83 percent of the instructors and 67 percent of enthusiasts had high-frequency hearing loss.

These symptoms indicate damage to the hair cells of the cochlea, the spiral-shaped organ that transmits nerve impulses for sound to the brain. Dr. Weintraub said he suspected that this problem was caused by the loud music typically played during the exercise sessions.

In most cases, the noise level is well above that considered safe for prolonged exposure by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

High-impact aerobic exercises may cause some hearing loss.

Fetal Muscle Used to Repair Hearts of Mice

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists working with mice have found that fetal heart muscle transplanted into adult hearts can incorporate itself and flourish.

The discovery raises the possibility that fetal heart tissue might some day be used to patch hearts damaged by heart attacks. Adult heart muscle does not regenerate itself, and so investigators have sought a source of new healthy cells to replace those that die after a heart attack.

Dr. Loren J. Field and his colleagues at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis report in *Science* magazine that heart muscle cells from 15-day-old mouse embryos attach themselves to adult heart muscle cells and form the proper channels for transmitting electrical signals between the cells.

The researchers have not shown that signals actually pass through these channels but they note that hearts with transplanted tissue beat normally. Mouse gestation is 20 to

21 days and the scientists speculated that at 15 days, the tissue would be most likely to grow in the adult.

The finding is novel, said Dr. Donald A. Fischman, chairman of the department of cell biology and anatomy at New York University-Cornell Medical Center in New York.

Dr. Fischman said that much research needed to be done before scientists could consider implanting human fetal heart muscle to help people who have had heart attacks.

"It's intriguing," said Dr. Daniel Garry, a molecular cardiologist at the University of Texas Health Sciences Center in Dallas. He explained that when a person has a heart attack, blood vessels leading to the heart are blocked, starving the heart of oxygen-rich blood. Areas of the heart that are normally nourished by blood from the blocked vessels die.

When this happens, the heart tries to repair the damage. Connective-tissue cells move into the area and create a sort of scaffolding in an attempt to remodel the heart. But without the muscle cells that are needed for the heart to contract

properly, the organ's function of pumping blood to the body eventually deteriorates, leading to heart failure.

Dr. Garry said there was no way to restore the dead heart muscle cells, and although new methods were being tested to try to limit the damage from a heart attack, nothing could prevent it completely. One way to repair an injured heart, he said, might be to graft on some new heart muscle.

DR. FIELD said that he and his colleagues began thinking about how to do this two years ago. They made a list of tissues they could try and started experiments to see which might work.

They began with skeletal muscle, taking sections of tissue from an animal's own large muscles. The tissue successfully grafted onto the heart, Dr. Field said, but it failed to make the connections needed to be part of the heart's signaling system.

Heart muscle, he explained, has an unusual structure that allows messages to pass quickly from cell to cell, enabling the muscle cells to contract in unison.

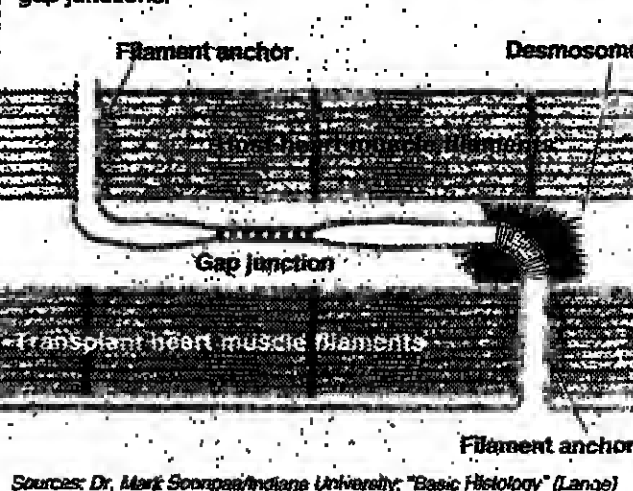
Skeletal muscle is very different. Instead of being made up of individual cells that communicate with each other, its cells fuse to make much larger cells with many nuclei that work together as single cells.

When the skeletal muscle cells were put in the heart, they never became part of the heart's elaborately connected communication system.

Dr. Field and his colleagues test-

Toward Repairing Weakened Hearts

In mouse hearts, scientists are encouraged to find that transplanted cells form not only physical connections, called desmosomes, but signaling connections, called gap junctions.



Source: Dr. Mark Scorsone/Indiana University; "Basic Biology" (Lange)

From (Lange) The New York Times

ed heart muscle cells from adult mice that were cultivated in the laboratory. Those cells "didn't do anything," Dr. Field said, failing even to attach to the surrounding heart muscle cells.

Finally, the investigators turned to fetal heart cells, their third choice because fetal tissue is more difficult to get and because abortion foes have raised ethical questions about the use of tissue from aborted fetuses to treat diseases.

Researchers are already testing the use of fetal tissue transplants to provide brain cells for people with Parkinson's disease, a progressive neurological disorder, and pancreas cells for people with diabetes.

A scientist in England has proposed transplanting eggs from fetal ovaries to infertile women, and investigators in Sweden have shown, in animal studies, that fetal brain cells can correct brain cell loss that makes animals lose their memories.

BOOKS

BORN NAKED

By Farley Mowat, 256 pages, \$21.95, Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed by Frances Stead Sellers

IN 1936 14-year-old Farley Mowat interrupted his parents' dinner party: "I've found them!" he shrieked, and thrust under one lady's unsuspecting nose a tin plate bearing the testes of a freshly dissected hairy woodpecker — along with a magnifying glass for examining them.

Whether the guest finished her dessert we do not learn (some did not), but her husband, owner of Saskatoon's daily newspaper, was intrigued and invited the irrepressible teenager to write a column about birds for the *Star Phoenix's* Saturday children's supplement. The project was short-lived: Mowat's outspoken criticisms antagonized the hunting community, and his enthusiastic familiarity with the intimacies of avian sex (the ruddy duck apparently achieves the act under water) so appalled members of a women's church league that "Birds of the Season" never again appeared in the *Star*.

But Mowat had developed a taste for writing, and his impassioned, partisan descriptions of the northern wilderness and its inhab-

itants have continued to provoke strong reactions. A persistent and outspoken champion of the oppressed, he has written more than 30 books, including "People of the Deer" (1952), in which he denounced government and missionaries' treatment of the Inuit people, and the best seller "Never Cry Wolf" (1963). "A Whale for the Killing" (1972) and "The Dog Who Wouldn't Be" (1975), the protagonist of which is Mowat's own childhood companion, Mutt. Recently he has turned to autobiography with "My Father's Son" (1992), a personal and grimly funny account of his experiences in Europe during World War II, and now this evocative memoir of his boyhood, "Born Naked."

Conceived in a green canoe, Mowat lived near or on Ontario's Bay of Quinte until he was 12, when the family moved west to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and the prairies. But he never was to share his father's passion for sailing. He developed instead an intense "desire to become at one with the wilderness and its native inhabitants." It is this longing that informs Mowat's earliest memory, of accompanying his father on an expedition to tend their hives: "I see, in my mind's eye, a large and strikingly marked honey bee standing on an ant hill near where I sit. This bee is resolutely and briskly

directing ant traffic away from me, much as a policeman might direct members of an unruly crowd away from some important personage." Expert apianists have since cast doubt on the veracity of such recollections, but, writes Mowat, "ever since I have been as kindly disposed to [bees] as they have to me." An only child, he soon developed the same sense of kinship with the myriad rats, bats and mice who shared the family's decaying frame house, and even harbored hopes of befriending a huge bear who visited the solitary boy one night, "wearing a checked tweed cap."

Memories of such humorously anthropomorphized animals give way in Mowat's narrative to a more serious fascination with the animal world, just as naturally as the avid young reader's choice of books progressed from Beatrix Potter, through Kipling's "Just So Stories" to the works of Ernest Thompson Seton and Charles G. D. Roberts.

Mowat portrays himself as a grubby, self-sufficient runt. Regarded by his peers as a sort of intriguing eccentric, he gradually won a small clan of followers in ventures such as "Saskatchewan Native Antiquities Museum," stalled in the family house until his parents got wind of it and ousted the putrid remains.

Mowat is an accomplished writer, and his lively, unpretentious memoir of boyish pranks and pocketfuls of decomposing treasures makes delightful reading. It also explores the roots of a sense of injustice that would incite controversy throughout his career. Mowat had a natural affinity for outcasts — human or animal — that developed during his adolescence in the Depression into an acute awareness of the "fearful inequalities that exist between the haves and the have-nots in the human world." It may be humility, or a laudable aversion to pseudo-psychology, that prevents Mowat from

delving further into his peculiar understanding of the animal world. Or perhaps it simply can't be explained. Self-deprecating wit and occasional invective against the modern motorized invasion of his boyhood Eden sprang up Mowat's nostalgia for simpler, if no less troubled, times. But he leaves us with a profound sense of sadness for the passing, not only of youth, but of that uncircumscribed world of the Others that he enjoyed as a teenager.

Camping out under the prairie sky in the summer of 1937, Mowat and his friends speculated whether they would ever again see such an abundance and variety of wildlife as had passed overhead that day. "We were not to be that lucky," he concludes. "I doubt if anyone else will ever be either. I think it is too late."

Frances Stead Sellers, a freelance writer and editor, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

NEW scientific evidence suggests that a slow hiber is less likely to make a well-judged call. This is plausible in a bridge context, though hard to prove. What is certain is that the slow bidder, or player, often gives information to his opponents, as witness the diagrammed deal from the Macallan International Tournament.

East and West were Ron Rubin and Michael Becker. North and South were Irving Gordon and Barne Shenkin, who landed in a 3-4 heart fit and were the only pair to play four hearts. The last bid came slowly, so Becker inferred correctly that South held only three hearts.

South won the opening club lead with the ace, and finessed the heart jack. West ducked smoothly to confuse the issue. "It was unlikely that taking the king would lead anywhere," said Becker.

South led a diamond to the nine, losing to the queen. If East had made a club return, South would have ruffed, cashed the heart ace, crossed to dummy with a diamond lead and led a trump, making his game.

But East shrewdly returned a diamond, and South won in dummy and ruffed a club. He then cashed the heart ace and tried to enter dummy with a diamond lead, but East ruffed with his last trump and the defense still scored the heart king and a club.

Notice that if West's ducking play with the heart king had been made slowly, betraying his possession of that card, South might well have made his game with a cross-ruff. He could have cashed the spade ace, ruffed a spade, and taken two diamond winners. Then three black-suit ruffs and a spade

lead from the South hand would score the heart queen en passant for the tenth trick.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ 7 6 4
 ♥ A K 9 8 2
 ♦ A 6 4
 ♣ —

WEST
 ♠ K 4 2
 ♥ K 5 2
 ♦ 7 4 3
 ♣ 10 8 7 5

EAST
 ♠ Q 10 9 8
 ♥ 7 6 5 4
 ♦ Q 5
 ♣ K Q J 9 2

SOUTH
 ♠ A 3 5 8 3
 ♥ A J 2
 ♦ J 10 6
 ♣ 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

West led the club seven.

Indians: Science vs. Tradition

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Service

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Inside a dozen locked metal cabinets in a secured area on the third floor of the old Hall of Records here lie the remains of more than 100 American Indians.

But they rest not in peace. The collection of bones, once regarded as a treasure trove of clues to life and death before European settlement, is now the subject of a bitter dispute between scientists who want them and American Indians who want them reburied. Two years after the legislature passed a law designed to accommodate both groups, the bones are off-limits to study and are no closer to being returned to the ground.

Further, what state officials perceived to be a consensus on the 11th draft of regulations to implement the new law fell apart last month after some American Indians complained they weren't consulted.

"It's back to the drawing board," said Mervin Savoy, tribal chairman of the Piscataway-Confederacy and a member of the burial staff force of the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs.

An issue are not only conflicting views of what should be done with human remains but also difficult questions of group identity as American Indians without a written history, a reservation or a treaty strive for official recognition to validate their claims.

Of Maryland's more than 4 mil-

lion residents, about 12,000 identified themselves as Indian in the last census. However, no tribes are officially recognized by the federal or state governments.

The American Indian remains stored in Annapolis come from 16 sites across Maryland and date from 800 B.C. officials said. Also in the collection are non-American Indian remains from 11 sites in the state. Some dug up were donated; others were unearthed during excavations for houses or roads.

The state law is modeled after a federal statute enacted a year earlier. Maryland's law is more lenient in allowing groups to establish their "cultural affiliation" to remain by a "preponderance of the evidence."

However, if there is no direct descendant or if a group filing a claim fails to meet the standard, the bones will be available for scientific study.

That, scientists argue, is a good thing, for the tribes themselves and for the rest of society. "A skeleton

to me is just like a book," said Douglas Owsley, a forensic anthropologist with the Smithsonian. "It can tell you so much about a person — age, sex, race, stature, body build, health."

"It is through careful study that we can determine the cultural affiliation of individuals," said Dr. Owsley, who said he has examined remains of Plains Indians at the tribes' request. "If it's going to benefit anyone, it's Native Americans, because it's their past."

But many Western tribes oppose what they term "destructive analysis" of human remains that includes the taking of tissue for laboratory study, said Andrew Oholo, cultural preservation coordinator for the Zunis of New Mexico.

"I can understand the scientific interest in it," said Chief Billy Redwing Tayac, of the Piscataway Indian Nation, "but for us, it's not science, it's a religious belief. Our ancestors are being held hostage."

IN BRIEF

Exploding Star Keeps Growing Brighter

NEW YORK (NYT) — A new exploding star in a nearby galaxy, discovered Saturday, is growing steadily brighter and may be one of the most spectacular supernovas in recent years, astronomers say.

The stellar explosion, the ninth detected this year, was observed in the Whirlpool Galaxy by amateur and professional astronomers in the United States and Japan. The explosion occurred 15 million years ago, but because of the galaxy's distance, light from it only reached Earth on Saturday.

Astronomers said the supernova would not match the luminosity of the spectacular event observed in the Southern Hemisphere in 1987. One of the nearest supernovas in centuries, the one in 1987 occurred only next door in astronomical terms, 150,000 light-years away near the Large Magellanic Cloud, a companion galaxy to the Milky Way.

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Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (Hill)	1-800-000-000	Honduras	0050-000-000	Korea	00-001-5	Korea	00-001-5	Philippines	00-001-5		
Canada (

MARKET DIARY

Dollar Holds Gains But Its Rally Stalls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK—The dollar posted mild gains on Wednesday, but analysts said that there were not enough bulls jumping on board to push it much higher yet.

They said that the timing of the next U.S. interest rate rise and a

Foreign Exchange

lack of major new data on the economy were keeping dollar buyers at bay for the moment.

The dollar closed at 1.7150 Deutsche marks on Wednesday, up slightly from a close on Tuesday at 1.7145 DM, and at 104.530 yen, up from 104.335 yen.

"I think the market hasn't built up enough of a head of steam to test the 1.7180 mark level," said Adrian Cunningham, a currency economist at Union Bank of Switzerland in London.

Part of the cautious tone, dealers said, stemmed from an article in the Washington Post, which quoted Federal Reserve Board officials as saying they were unlikely to change short-term rates until financial markets calmed and the economic effect of a fall in stock prices and a rise in long-term interest rates could be determined.

Some dealers said that a more

cautious Fed stance had already been factored in and that ultimately, this could help the dollar.

On the other side of the interest rate equation, the Bundesbank gave dollar bulls a little more hope as it trimmed its key repurchase agreement rate again by a slight margin. Analysts in Frankfurt said this was not enough to signal an imminent cut in the German discount rate, although speculation continued in some quarters about such a move.

Some traders said the dollar's rebound from last week's weakness had also been capped by investors locking in profits. It might have also been partly checked by speculation about dollar sales by European central banks.

Against the yen, the dollar brushed against the 105 level in the course of the Wednesday session even though Japanese authorities affirmed their opposition to a strong currency.

Against other currencies, the dollar inched up to close at 1.4489 Swiss francs from a Tuesday closing rate of 1.4470 francs and rose to 5.8705 French francs from 5.8593 francs. The pound firmed to \$1.4685 from \$1.4640.

(Reuters, AFP)

MARKET: Bear Takes a Break

Continued from Page 11

New York Stock Exchange, rising 1 to 58 1/4 in step with the Mexican market. In late trading, Mexico's Bolsa index was up 1.18 percent.

Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 48 1/4 in active trading, burdened by a class-action lawsuit filed against the

company late Monday alleging it knew for years nicotine was addictive but denied it to keep cigarette sales and stock values artificially high.

Smaller stocks were mixed as the collapse of a planned merger between Southwestern Bell Corp. and Cox Cable Communications raised concern that other agreements may unravel. The Nasdaq index of over-the-counter issues slipped 0.21 point, to 750.74.

A federal court ruling that dealt a setback to a planned merger between American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. added to those concerns.

McCaw lost 1 1/4 to 48. Tele-Communications Inc. fell 1/4 to 20 1/4. Southwestern Bell fell 1/4 to 39 1/4 and Bell Atlantic fell 1/4 to 49 1/4. AT&T fell 1/4 to 51 1/4.

Cash-related stocks were helping to depress the market, plunging after defeat on Tuesday of a Missouri constitutional amendment that

would have allowed use of slot machines in that state. Station Casinos fell 3 1/4 to 57 1/4 and Promus slumped 3 1/4 to 37 1/4.

President Riverboat Casinos suffered with the added burden of reporting a loss for the fourth quarter. It was the most actively traded Nasdaq stock, plunging 6 1/4 to 1 1/4.

Consolidated Freightways fell 1/4 to 26 1/4 as thousands of truckers, dock workers and mechanics threw up picket lines in a nationwide strike by the Teamsters against 22 trucking companies.

(Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. Car Sales Surge

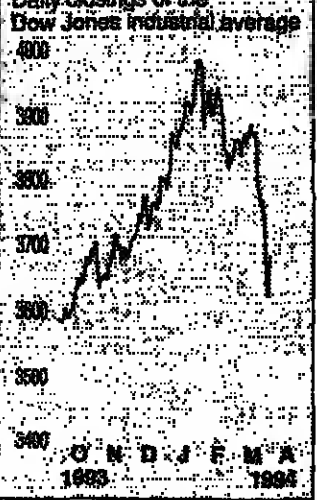
U.S. vehicle sales by Detroit carmakers climbed 16.5 percent in March as warming weather brought buyers into showrooms and early income tax refunds gave them money for down payments, according to a dispatch from Bloomberg Business News from Detroit.

General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. sold a combined 1.07 million domestic-made new cars and light-duty trucks, up from a year ago, Chrysler's U.S. sales posted a record for any month in its 69-year history. GM and Ford had record truck sales for the month.

General Motors led a surge in share prices in the sector, rising 1 1/4 to 58 1/4.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	+1 1/4
IBM	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1 1/4
Oracle	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Novell	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+1 1/4
Unisys	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
3Com	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Lotus	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4
Intuit	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+1 1/4
Parsons	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/4
Raytheon	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1 1/4
Boeing	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/4
Lockheed	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/4
Northrop	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1 1/4
Rockwell	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/4
Grumman	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1 1/4
Westinghouse	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
General Electric	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1 1/4
Pfizer	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/4
Merck	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1 1/4
Genentech	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	+1 1/4
IBM	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1 1/4
Oracle	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Novell	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+1 1/4
Unisys	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
3Com	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Lotus	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4
Intuit	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+1 1/4
Parsons	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/4
Raytheon	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1 1/4
Boeing	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/4
Lockheed	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/4
Northrop	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1 1/4
Rockwell	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/4
Grumman	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1 1/4
Westinghouse	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
General Electric	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1 1/4
Pfizer	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/4
Merck	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1 1/4
Genentech	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1 1/4

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	+1 1/4
IBM	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1 1/4
Oracle	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Novell	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+1 1/4
Unisys	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
3Com	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Lotus	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4
Intuit	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+1 1/4
Parsons	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/4
Raytheon	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1 1/4
Boeing	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/4
Lockheed	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/4
Northrop	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1 1/4
Rockwell	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/4
Grumman	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1 1/4
Westinghouse	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
General Electric	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1 1/4
Pfizer	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/4
Merck	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1 1/4
Genentech	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1 1/4

Market Sales

Market Sales		
	Today 4 p.m.	Prev. cons.
NYSE	300.80	443.14
AMEX	17.26	21.50
NASDAQ	261.14	330.61
in millions.		

Dow Jones Stock Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3482.10	3495.85	3482.10	-1.32
Trans.	1447.77	1458.38	1447.77	-1.77
Comp.	1311.23	1318.22	1311.23	-0.22

Standard & Poor's Indexes

"The district managers rose up like a tidal wave when Walker tried to do away with the Mrs. Albees," said an Avon veteran who insisted on anonymity. "Women leave these injuries to their daughters and

NYSE Indexes

Still, Ms. Gold and Mr. Lewis

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Prev.	
Composite	750.74	750.74	750.74	750.74	-1.20
Industrials	307.79	307.79	307.79	307.79	-0.82
Trans.	144.77	144.77	144.77	144.77	-1.77
Comp.	131.23	131.23	131.23	131.23	-0.22
Energy	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Health Care	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Technology	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Consumer Goods	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Biotech	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Media	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Telecom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
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Automotive	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Food & Beverage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
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Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Oil & Gas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00

AMEX Stock Index

ALH.	877	857
tra-Hachette	131	130.60
heilm B	256	252.80
linex	136.10	136.40
fibos	449	438.50
chiney Intl	199.40	192.20
mod-Ricard	384.70	388.40
ypost	873	865
infamps (Aul	980	951
technique	582	584

Alkal Electr	
Asahi Chemical	
Asahi Glass	
Bank of Tokyo	
Brigdestone	
Canon	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	144.77	144.77	144.77	-1.77
Trans.	131.23	131.23	131.23	-0.22
Comp.	114.23	114.23	114.23	0.00

NYSE Bond Indexes

Co do Brasil	25	26	Kirin Brewery
Wspco	11.21	11.70	Komatsu
Wspco	13.40	13.70	Kubota
Wspco	283.01	285	Kyocera
Wspco	20.20	19.70	Matsui Elec Inds
Wspco	121.50	120	Matsui Elec Wks
Wspco	37.69	37.60	Mitsubishi Bk
Wspco	103	100	Mitsubishi Kasei
Wspco	N.T.	164.99	Mitsubishi Elec
			Mitsubishi Hrv

NASDAQ Bond Indexes

Singapore			
Indebos	7.29	7.05	
Dev.	7.10	6.95	
S	11.40	11.70	
er Neave	17	16.40	
ilina	14	15.20	
ten Hope Pl	2.18	2.14	
y Par	3.14	3.14	
erphatun			

AMEX Bond Index

Chang	1.59	1.55	Sharp
ayan BankP	8.35	8.10	Shimizu
BC	11.40	11.30	Shinetsu Chem
	7.30	7.20	Sony
E	7	6.50	Sumitomo Bk
abawang	11.20	10.90	Sumitomo Chem
erilia	4.52	4.80	Sumi Marine
e Darby	3.70	3.64	Sumitama Metal
	7.25	7.20	Toisai Corp
re Land	4.45	4.70	Toisai Marine
	1.30	1.30	Toisai Corp

Dow Jones Futures

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	144.77	144.77	144.77	-1.77
Trans.	131.23	131.23	131.23	-0.22
Comp.	114.23	114.23	114.23	0.00

NYSE Futures

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	144.77	144.77	144.77	-1.77
Trans.	131.23	131.23	131.23	-0.22
Comp.	114.23	114.23	114.23	0.00

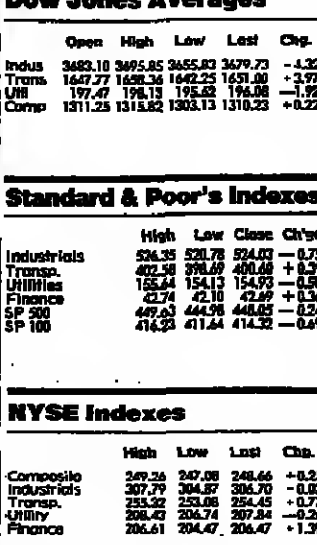
NASDAQ Futures

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	144.77	144.77	144.77	-1.77
Trans.	131.23	131.23	131.23	-0.22
Comp.	114.23	114.23	114.23	0.00

AMEX Futures

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Indus.	144.77	144.77	144.77	-1.77
Trans.	131.23	131.23	131.23	-0.22
Comp.	114.23	114.23	114.23	0.00

Dow Jones Averages



NYSE Most Actives

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	751.67	745.40	750.74	-0.21
Industrial's	767.51	761.11	764.94	+0.37
Bank's	672.25	671.01	672.72	+1.75
Insurance	684.42	678.72	682.08	+1.00
Finance	677.46	669.83	673.48	+2.40
Transp.	752.53	748.01	750.70	-3.28

AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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AT THE CLOSE
Franklin Firm

Turkish Plan Fails to Halt Slide in Lira

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISTANBUL — The brakes on the Turkish lira failed on Wednesday as the currency suffered a 19 percent fall against the dollar and traders forecast further drops.

After an effective 28 percent devaluation of the lira on Tuesday when Prime Minister Tansu Ciller announced emergency economic measures, the dollar rose 7,500 lira, to end at 39,500, on the interbank market on Wednesday.

The lira, which was devalued 12 percent against the dollar on Jan. 26, has lost 60 percent of its value since the start of the year.

"The market has spun out of control," said Ismail Yanik, treasurer at Turk Ekonomi Bankasi. "This is a crisis situation. Banks can't cover themselves. There is a lack of dollar supply."

Traders said the dollar's latest spurt was prompted by the central bank's decision on Tuesday to ease its grip on the lira and let its official rate float in line with the market.

The bank's decision followed an economic stability program announced by Mrs. Ciller, who said she expected the measures to help restore confidence in the lira within days and curb inflation, now at a two-year-high rate of 73.4 percent.

A further drag on the lira came from large falls in overnight interest rates to 90 percent from a peak of 1,000 percent last week.

Sky-high interest rates have brought industrial output to a standstill in the first quarter and forced many companies to liquidate their assets and lend money overnight to banks.

Mrs. Ciller's belt-tightening package included ingredients economists had long urged: price increases of up to 100 percent in state-sector monopoly goods such as petroleum and sugar, along with tax increases, layoffs at government-owned companies and in the government, and privatizations.

The program sparked protests on Wednesday, especially in Istanbul. Several thousand truck drivers, tax-office employees and workers gathered in various places in Istanbul, criticizing the government and demanding Mrs. Ciller's resignation.

The tax agency employees' union, Tmm Maliye-Sen, said the government was trying to "destroy democratic freedoms in order to carry out these anti-worker measures."

In Cokluk, in the west of Turkey, about 8,000 people demonstrated, calling on Mrs. Ciller to resign. They included shipyard workers, civil servants and workers from a petrochemical plant that is to be closed.

Yet the sharp fall in the lira made it uncertain if Mrs. Ciller's program would be sufficient to restore confidence in the economy. "If these measures were taken a few months ago, then the central bank would have got enough dollars to control the market," said Mr. Yanik.

Central bank reserves shrank to \$4.7 billion for the week ended March 25, down from \$7.7 billion on Dec. 31.

Stocks rose, however, with the Istanbul exchange's index up 7.7 percent, at 18,858.17. In lira terms, the market has gained 39 percent in the last five sessions.

(Reuters, AFP)

Bugatti Weighs New Issue

Luxury Carmaker Looks to Wall Street

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bugatti Automobili SPA, the Italian carmaker simultaneously trying to revive the Bugatti brand and resuscitate Group Lotus of England, is facing a cash squeeze and might attempt a stock offering on Wall Street this summer, a company executive said.

Mario Barbieri, vice chairman, also conceded in an interview that since last fall, Bugatti has been 100 percent owned by its founder, Romano Artioli, and his family.

In an International Herald Tribune article about Bugatti last month, Mr. Artioli, a former Ferrari dealer, had claimed that he held only 18 percent in the carmaker, with the remainder owned by Luxembourg-based Bugatti International, whose stock he said was split among five European industrial groups he would not identify.

In the later interview, however, Mr. Barbieri said that Mr. Artioli had been a majority owner since the company's founding in 1987, but had sought to downplay his personal holdings in public because he wanted to focus attention on the car — which sells in Europe for around \$450,000 — rather than on himself, and because of his "Calvinistic" nature.

"You will never find Artioli aboard a private yacht or playing in a casino," Mr. Barbieri said. "These are distractions which are completely alien to his nature."

He said that, following the acquisition of Lotus from General Motors Corp. last August, Mr. Artioli "exercised options" to buy out the other shareholders, whom he described as suppliers to the auto industry. He said Lotus, which offers sophisticated engineering services in the auto industry, would have been affected in the market if its customers suspected the company was in the hands of their competitors.

Bugatti, based in Campogalliano, near Bologna, says it has invested 130 billion lire (\$80 million) to develop and build the two-seater EB-110, the fastest touring car in the world, with a top speed of 219 miles (350 kilometers) per hour. The company hopes to bring in market next year a high-performance luxury sedan called the EB-112.

The company recently appointed CS First Boston Inc. to advise it on either a debt or equity financing plan, and it engaged Price Waterhouse &

Co. to prepare the company's accounts for an outside fund-raising exercise.

Though a financing decision is not expected yet for several weeks, Mr. Barbieri said he envisioned making a public offer on Wall Street for perhaps 20 percent of Bugatti's equity, although he could not quantify the amount he hoped to raise.

"We don't need a lot of money — we're not desperate," he said, adding that Wall Street was a "logical" place to float an issue because Bugatti is

'We don't need a lot of money — we're not desperate.'

Mario Barbieri, vice chairman of Bugatti.

counting on the U.S. market to eventually account for 30 to 40 percent of the company's sales.

He said the current market turmoil would not affect a decision on an initial public offering, which would not be made, at the earliest, until June. Bugatti aims then to launch the EB-110 on the U.S. market through a dozen selected Lotus dealers.

However, Mr. Barbieri said the company is still working to make the car conform to U.S. safety and emissions regulations.

EB Ettore Bugatti, an associated company which designs and markets a line of prestige goods under the Bugatti label, would not be affected by the financing plan, he said.

A spokesman for CS First Boston in London said the cash-raising exercise would be "an offensive move, not a defensive one."

Mr. Barbieri said the purchase of Lotus, for an undisclosed sum, had created a need for cash to fund new product development at Lotus and maintain current production schedules at Bugatti.

Lotus in 1994 plans to build 630 of its Esprit and Elan models. He said it also was working on a new "entry-level" small car, to be launched in 1996 or 1997, with a price tag under £20,000 (\$29,250).

He said Bugatti this year would build 140 EB-110s — which he called the breakeven point — and start production of the EB-112 in the second half of 1995.

Bundesbank Lets Rate Edge Lower

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank gingerly nudged German short-term interest rates lower on Wednesday, sanctioning a small cut in its securities repurchase rate, which sets the tone for other money-market interest rates.

The Bundesbank allowed the securities repurchase rate to drop three basis points, to 5.73 percent from 5.76 percent the prior week.

The tiny cut represented a slowing in the pace of recent declines. Analysts said this could be an effort to forestall market speculation of a cut in the 5.25 percent discount rate, the floor in German money market rates, at the Bundesbank's next council meeting on April 14. Both rates are charged on loans to banks that are collateralized by government securities.

"They could be sending an early sign that they still have room left before cutting the discount rate," said Gerhard Grebe, an economist at Bank Julius Baer.

The small cut allowed the Belgian central bank to cut its key central rate to 5.95 percent from 6.05 percent. A spokesman said the German easing had paved the way for the Belgian cut.

By allowing a decline, the Bundesbank continued a trend of gradually easing monetary policy.

The Bundesbank had held the repurchase rate steady at 6 percent from December, but last month started to let it ease. The pace of cuts has slowed in the past two weeks.

Mr. Grebe said the rate could fall to about 5.40 percent before it would begin to put pressure on the 5.25 percent discount rate.

Many economists said the Bundesbank was likely to hold off on a discount rate cut until May, when it has access to April inflation data.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Thursday, April 7, 1994	Change
Frankfurt DAX	1935.100	2,158.25	+1.52
London FTSE 100	3,151.58	3,116.20	+0.49
Paris CAC 40	2,128.22	2,100.25	+1.33
Stockholm OMX	1,785.21	1,734.37	+2.93
Vilnius VSE	469.76	467.07	+0.58
Zurich SSS	998.00	984.17	+0.81

Very briefly:

- J. Sainsbury PLC, the leading supermarket chain in Britain, formed an alliance with three other European chains to share market information. The other chains are Esselunga SpA, of Italy, Docks de France SA, and ETS Delhaize Freres & Cie, of Belgium.
- European Union finance ministers will meet Friday in Athens to consider ways to fund an ambitious public works plan that would create millions of new jobs by the end of the century.
- Swissair's net profit in 1993 fell nearly 5 percent from the previous year, partially because of a decline in revenue caused by the creation of a separate food-service operation. The Swiss national air carrier will omit a dividend for 1993; the dividend was 10 Swiss francs (69 cents) in 1992.
- Britain has granted six new telecommunications licenses to increase competition for long distance service. Licenses were granted to Spring, Corp., the WorldCom unit of IDB Communications Group Inc., Groupe Videotron Ltee, Telia, Tekstra Corp. and Norweb PLC.
- Escada AG, the German fashion company, trimmed its operating loss by 50 percent in 1993 from 1992 and expects to turn a profit this year because of reduced costs and a smaller workforce.

Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, AFP

After Renault, Volvo to Focus On Core Units

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, stung by a failed marriage with French carmaker Renault, said Wednesday it would concentrate more on its car and truck divisions in the future.

Chief Executive Soren Gyll, who ousted Pehr Gyllenhamer four months ago as the Renault link-up went sour, said Volvo "must be guided towards the company's core activities. The truck and car division must get full attention."

Volvo posted a net loss of 3.47 billion kronor (\$438 million) in 1993, largely due to huge costs involved in dissolving the ambitious cross-ownership deal with Renault. The loss occurred despite a 34 percent increase in sales.

Mr. Gyll market conditions for car and truck sales remained difficult.

He gave no indication that Volvo was considering quitting other activities, such as its 28 percent stake in Pharmacia Biotech AB and its majority stake in Branded Consumer Products AB, the former food operations of Procordia AB.

SCA of Sweden Cancels Plan to Acquire Otor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Svenska Cellulosa AB, the Swedish forest-products company known as SCA, said Wednesday it had canceled plans to buy the French packaging company Otor Holding SA after failing to reach an agreement with Otor's principal owner, the Bacques family.

SCA said on March 29 it had reached a preliminary agreement to buy the family's 89.8 percent stake in Otor for 2.39 billion kronor (\$302 million).

Sten Lindholm, an SCA spokesman, refused to give details of the two sides' differences.

SCA also said it had called off a proposed 1 billion kronor share offering to help finance the purchase and canceled a special shareholders' meeting scheduled for Monday to vote on the rights issue.

Mr. Lindholm said the cancellation had nothing to do with any claim that Otor's minority shareholder, Stora Billerud AB, a unit of Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB, had first rights to the majority stake.

Stora Billerud's president, Lars-Ake Helgeson, said the company was willing to sell its 10.2 percent stake in Otor to SCA and was not interested in buying the rest of Otor.

Mr. Lindholm said SCA had not abandoned its strategy of trying to

strengthen its position in the European packaging industry through acquisitions.

"We are still looking at all the big markets — France, Italy and Spain — where we are not present at all at the moment," he said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Astra Expands Role

Astra AB said it had raised its stake in a joint venture with Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co. to 90 percent from 51 percent. Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The Swedish pharmaceutical company also said it was taking full management control of the Japanese venture, Fujisawa-Astra, and had acquired all rights to sales of local-anesthetic products from Fujisawa.

Astra said it had paid 1.8 billion kronor to Fujisawa in the transactions.

The company also said it was considering taking a 30 percent ownership stake in Astra/Merck Group, a venture with Merck & Co. that sells a range of Astra products in the United States. It said it expected to make a decision late this year. At present, Astra receives royalties from the venture rather than a share of its profit.

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(the "Management Company")

To the unitholders of
CS MONEY MARKET FUND SFR
(the "Fund")

By a resolution of the above-mentioned Management Company and by consent of Credit Suisse Luxembourg (S.A.) as custodian bank, the management regulations of CS MONEY MARKET FUND SFR are being revised and the Fund restructured as an umbrella fund known as CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO. As of 12 April 1994, CS MONEY MARKET FUNO SFR will correspond to the subfund CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO SFR.

The investment policy of the SFR subfund of CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO is identical to that of CS MONEY MARKET FUND SFR.

The commission structure of CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO SFR differs from that of CS MONEY MARKET FUND SFR in that the management commission amounts to 0.06% of the net asset value of the subfund per month, but with no fee being charged on the subfund's securities transactions. Total costs to the investor should not change significantly.

The assets and liabilities of CS MONEY MARKET FUNO SFR are being transferred into the corresponding SFR subfund of CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO. However, new units of the CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO subfund will be issued to holders of CS MONEY MARKET FUND SFR units at the ratio of 1 to 1.

Unit certificates of the existing CS MONEY MARKET FUND SFR can be exchanged at any time for the new certificates (of equal denomination) of the corresponding CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO subfund. Even before the exchange transaction, they confer the right to the same number of units of CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO SFR.

Unit certificates can be surrendered at any time at a paying agent — i.e. at an office of Credit Suisse in Switzerland or at Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg — for exchange purposes.

Units of CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO SFR can be returned to the custodian bank or to the paying agents for redemption at their net asset value on any business working day, subject to the provisions of the CREDIS MONEY MARKET FUNO prospectus (which investors may obtain from the paying agents).

The merger takes effect on 12 April 1994.

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... THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

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17 1/2	12 1/2	BATs	60e	6.4	-	108	16 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4

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48 1/4	26 1/4	EchBF pf	1.75	4.4	-	903	40 1/4	39 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4

127	91%	Ford Cn	112	112	112	+
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22 3/4	9 3/4	HrtMd	—	—	—	345	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 1/4
5 1/4	5	HSHrTcn	—	—	—	2216	5 1/4	5	5	—
15 1/4	15	HrtMd	—	—	—	12	15 1/4	15	15	—

18	13%	Inter-MSV	50	4.0	5	2	1.7%	4%	4%	+ 1/2
8	3 1/2%	Inter-Dia				1491	42 1/2	4%	4 1/2	+ 1/2
22 1/2	6%	Intrnrgn	.311	1.9	53	454	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
4 1/2	1 1/2%	Inter-MSV				171	3%	3%	3 1/2	- 1/2

49	41 1/2	LehAMGN 294	6.9	-	2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1
34 3/4	28 3/4	LehORCL 1231	7.8	-	629	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	+ 3/4
13	5 1/2	LehYen wt	-	-	132	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4
					714	714	714	714	+ 1/4

4% 2 3/4 Nonstick	.08	3.2	15	64	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/4
1 1/4 16 1/4 NR-BC				46	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	- 1/4
3 1/4 2 1/4 NR-BC				243	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	- 1/4

5% 12	NPAPI3 n	.76	6.1	—	26	12 ^{3/4}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	— ^{1/2}
5% 11 ^{1/2}	NVAPI2 n	.68	5.7	—	26	12	11 ^{1/2}	12	+ ^{1/2}

85% 34% PhILD	230	4	18	782	60	59%	59%	—
73% 2% Phoxd.05	—	—	—	1421	2%	d 2	2%	— $\frac{1}{2}$
81% 1% PhxNet	—	—	—	67	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	— $\frac{1}{2}$

3	SBM Ind	-116	6	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	-
4 1/2	SC Bcp	-	28	5 1/4	4 7/8	5 1/4	+ 1/4

9½ Selo	20	1.5	31	28	13%	13	13	—	1%
1½ SemPck		—	25	51	4%	4½	4½	+	½
1½ Samich		—	136	103	2%	21½	3½	+	¾

1% 4% TSX	10	10%	10%	10%	+ 1/2
1% 2% TSX Cp	95	10%	10%	10%	+ 1/2
1% 7% TabPrd	16	10%	10%	10%	+ 1/2
1% 8% TabPrd	79	12%	12%	13%	+ 1/2

1% VKMAZ n	230	6.0	18	13 1/4	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
1% VKFLO n	290	6.0	18	13 1/4	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
1% VKMAV n	280	6.3	67	15 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/2	- 1/2
1% VKMAV n	280	6.3	7	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2

3% WAMBC	58	20	24	8	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	—
4% WSDBC		—	10	12	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 1/4
2 1/4 WIRET	1.12	8.5	19	197	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—

— when distributed.
— when issued.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

10 Month

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

116	5.1	SUNDA	13	31	15	20	20	4	1
4	5	SUNDA	65	104	56	23	23	21	1
98	5	SUNDA				23	23	21	1
254	11	SUNDA	30	11	15	23	23	21	1

[illegible]

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Woods
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17	48	Whip	1.25	53	29	82	58	1
22	51	Whip	2.0	19	3731	60	12	58
11	12	Whip	2.0	15	1060	75	12	58



Amid Fiscal Crisis, Athens Puts Heat On the Tax Evaders

Reuters

ATHENS — The Socialist government levied new taxes on the wealthy and declared war on a notorious legion of tax evaders in a reform bill presented on Wednesday.

Finance Minister Alexandros Papadopoulos painted a picture of fiscal chaos, with public debt exceeding 26 trillion drachmas (\$100 billion) and revenue growing by 13 percent over the last three months, compared with a 23 percent target in the 1994 budget.

"Widespread tax evasion has led the country to a fiscal crisis," he said.

The most significant change introduced by the tax bill, which is due to go to parliament this week, is a long list of income criteria to be applied to hundreds of professional groups.

Professionals like doctors and lawyers are often accused by officials of grossly understating their income to evade taxes. Greece's "black" economy, all outside the tax net, is estimated at more than 30 percent of gross domestic product.

"We will try to expand the tax base with the introduction of a set of objective criteria to determine income of professional groups," Mr. Papadopoulos said.

Criteria include the value of property where businesses are located, office equipment, years of practice, size of staff and academic credentials.

Lawyers, for instance, declared an average annual income in 1993 of 1.6 million drachmas, doctors 3.0 million drachmas, accountants 1.6 million, dentists 1.8 million, and actors and musicians 1.3 million, national Economy Ministry data showed.

Wage-earners and pensioners declared more than 2 million drachmas on average in 1993. The bill will give fixed-income groups a break by raising their annual deductions by 40 percent in 1994.

The government has targeted the wealthy, levying higher taxes and promising a detailed examination of all income sources, except for money invested in the stock market, Mr. Papadopoulos said.

Rising Rates Compound Canada's Debt Problem

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

TORONTO — Though Canada may deserve plaudits for its low inflation rate, a plummeting Canadian dollar has forced interest rates higher, threatening the country's recovery from double-digit unemployment and its most severe recession since World War II.

The currency's dive to its lowest point in almost eight years mainly reflects nervousness over the government's ability to control the rising public debt.

The risk of secession by Quebec is also rattling foreign investors. If the separatists who are now leading in the opinion polls win the province's elections this year, there is concern that they could persuade a majority of Quebecers to approve sovereignty for the province in a referendum.

"Canada's chronic dependence on foreign capital to finance bloated payment shortfalls leaves the financial markets very exposed to sudden shifts in investor confidence," said Aron Gampel, vice president and assistant chief economist at the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Canadian dollar fell Monday to 71.60 U.S. cents, its lowest point since August 1986. It has since recovered slightly, standing at 72.15 cents in late New York trading Wednesday. That is still three cents below its value at the beginning of last month and down from nearly 90 cents at the end of 1991.

As a result, interest rates, including those for mortgages and install-

ment payments for cars and home appliances, have jumped one to two percentage points since early March.

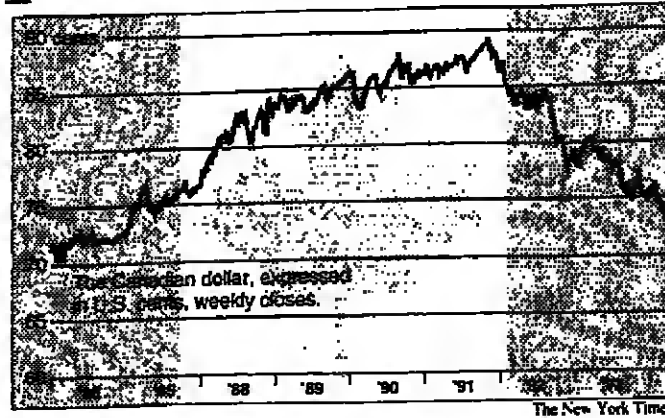
Although rates have also climbed in the United States, the rise has had more impact in Canada because Canada is more dependent on foreign capital to finance its deficits.

As a percent of gross domestic output, both the balance-of-payments and budget deficits are twice as high in Canada as in the United States.

Canada's reliance on foreign borrowing, chiefly from the United States, to finance its national health, unemployment insurance and other domestic programs has caused its foreign debt to more than double since the early 1980s. The foreign debt stood at \$252.8 billion Canadian dollars (\$183 billion) at the end of 1993, representing 8,792.61 dollars for every person in the country, a little more than three times the per-capita foreign debt of the United States.

Canada has one of the lowest inflation rates in the world, currently 1.8 percent. Yet Canadians, with their huge debt raising questions of creditworthiness, must pay one to two percentage points more than the United States pays to borrow money.

Many blame the Liberal government's budget, announced by Finance Minister Paul Martin on Feb. 22, and its lack of deep spending cuts. Major retrenchment occurred only in defense, which is out



A big element in Canada's government spending.

Sherry Cooper, chief economist at the investment firm of Burns, Fry Ltd., echoing the view of many in Toronto's financial district, said the currency's weakness reflected a loss of confidence in the government's ability to significantly reduce the budget deficit.

Mr. Martin projected the budget deficit for the fiscal year that began Friday at \$9.7 billion dollars, down from \$15.7 billion in the year just ended.

But the rise in yields on Canadian government bonds and Treasury bills since February already has increased the annual debt-servicing cost by 1 billion to 2 billion dollars, wiping out a fair amount of the expected savings.

Mr. Martin said his budget was intended to withstand the sort of volatility that has shaken the cur-

rency market. "We are on track for our deficit targets," he said recently in the House of Commons, adding that there was "sufficient room to maneuver, given the number of variables."

But many private economists do not agree. They say the overall federal debt of 570 billion dollars translates almost immediately into enormous added interest costs. Every rise of one percentage point in interest rates adds about 1.7 billion dollars to the deficit.

Mr. Martin wants to reduce the budget deficit to 3 percent of the gross domestic product by 1996. In the fiscal year just ended, the deficit was 6.4 percent of GDP, compared with 3.9 percent in the United States.

Canada's financial imbrolio has not escaped the notice of bond-rating services, three of which have downgraded its debt. The latest to

do so was Toronto-based Dominion Bond Rating Service Ltd.

Dominion lowered Canada's foreign-currency debt rating to AA from AAA. In a statement explaining its action, it said that if Mr. Martin wanted the AAA rating restored, "meaningful expense reductions must be achieved."

Canadian Bond Rating Service Inc. of Montreal a year ago lowered all Canada's federal debt to AA-plus from AAA. In October 1992, Standard & Poor's Corp. downgraded the foreign-currency debt from AAA. Moody's Investors Service Inc., however, still rates all Canadian government debt as AAA.

The higher interest rates needed to attract money from abroad compound the problems of reducing the deficit, slow down consumption and thus could abort Canada's fragile recovery.

The five-month-old Liberal government had counted on economic growth to put Canadians back to work. Although by economists' measurements the recession officially ended in 1992, Canada still has more than 11 percent unemployment, compared with 6.5 percent in the United States.

A positive element is the help that the cheap Canadian dollar is giving to exports, especially goods sold in the United States. Canada's U.S. trade surplus is at a record \$15.8 billion, although its deficit with the rest of the world reduces the overall surplus to \$8.6 billion.

To balance all its international accounts, including interest pay-

ments, Canada would need a trade surplus of more than \$25 billion.

The decline in the Canadian dollar is felt by business executives such as Serge Racine, chief executive officer at Shermag Inc., a furniture maker in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Shermag's sales jumped 90 percent last year, and it expects a gain of 50 to 60 percent this year, chiefly as a result of U.S. business.

But Mr. Racine worries about "imported inflation," as Shermag buys hardwood lumber and fabric in the United States.

"We don't want the dollar rate getting too low," he said, "because then our costs start really going up."



A User-Friendly Tourists' Guide to Getting Around and About in Internet

By Peter H. Lewis

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Internet is the virtual equivalent of New York and Paris. It is a woodsy place full of great art and artists, stimulating coffee houses and salons, towers of commerce, screams and whispers, romantic hideaways, dangerous alleys, great libraries, chaotic traffic, rioting students and a population that is rarely characterized as warm and friendly.

In truth, the Internet and its metropolitan analogies are borne to many friendly people. (The Internet population, by the way, is roughly equivalent to that of New York City and Paris combined.) It is just that new visitors do not often meet them. First-time visitors may discover that finding the way around is an ordeal, especially if they do not speak the language.

Newcomers to the Internet are warned repeatedly to avoid annoying the general population with their questions. They are urged to consult the FAQ, a data file consisting of Frequently Asked Questions and, in most cases, answers. Almost every service on the Internet has its own FAQ file. The following are Internet FAQs for people thinking about the Internet.

Q. What is the Internet?

IHT's Services Available On-Line

The International Herald Tribune is among the many publications embracing on-line technology. Articles from the Trib, going back to July 1991, are available through the on-line database services of Mead Data's Lexis/Nexis and of DataTimes.

The editorial department of the Herald Tribune can also be reached through Internet. The newspaper's Internet address is: IHT@eurokom.ie.

Readers may send their comments, submit letters for publication in the Letters to the Editor column, or ask for a subscription to the newspaper. For the last two items, the writer's full name and "snail mail" address are required.

A. When two or more computers are linked together to share files and electronic mail, they form a network. Some individual networks consist of thousands of computers. The Internet is a network of thousands of networks, linking

schools and universities, businesses, government agencies, libraries, nonprofit organizations and millions of individuals. As networks go, the Internet is dwarfed in size by the worldwide telephone network, but because it links computers instead of telephones it has vastly more power.

Q. Is the Internet the same thing as the "information superhighway" everyone is sick of hearing about?

A. The Internet is a sort of prototype for the data highway. Originally designed as a high-speed communications network for universities and military research sites, the Internet has now spread its tentacles to include private and commercial clients. It may eventually be a backbone for the so-called data superhighway, or it may become the equivalent of Route 66, bypassed by newer and wider roads. As described by the Clinton administration, the highway will probably consist of computer networks, cable TV, interactive phone services and other technologies.

Q. What can I find on the Internet?

A. If you can imagine it, you can probably find it. You can check the card catalogue of the Library of Congress, retrieve free software, get the latest news, send and receive electronic mail, complain about the Mets with fellow sufferers, get all the song lyrics from "Mystery Science

Theater 3000," look at dirty pictures, view NASA satellite images, reach the world's leading authorities on mariposas, look at dirty pictures of mariposas, and so on. There are literally thousands of "interest groups" on the net.

Finding things in such a vast data repository is not easy. There is no comprehensive road map or directory. Part of the fun is exploring.

Q. What do I need to get onto the Internet?

A. For now, the requirements are a personal computer, a device called a modem, a communications program, access to a telephone line and an account with an Internet service provider. The computer does not have to be too fancy, although the ability to use Windows software or the Macintosh operating system is a definite plus. The modem should have a speed of at least 9,600 bits per second; 14,400 bits is better.

Q. What is my first step in getting onto the Internet?

A. Go to the bookstore and get an Internet introductory guide. There are at least two dozen of them out there now. My favorites are, for Macintosh, "The Internet Starter Kit" by Adam Engst (\$30 and well worth it, from Hayden Books), and for other computers, "The Windows Internet Tour Guide" by Michael Fraese (\$25, Ventana Press). Then, approach a local computer users' group and ask for help in

deciding what level of Internet connection you want.

Q. What level? You mean there is more than one?

A. There are essentially four different ways to tap into the Internet. In descending order of power, complexity and cost, they are the following:

• The direct route, becoming an actual "node" on the network. This is not an approach for the faint-hearted, unless you want to become a Unix system administrator.

• The dial-in direct account. This is the equivalent to tapping into an Internet artery, typically through a company called an Internet service provider. The advantage is that you get to choose the types of software and services you will use on the Internet instead of having someone else choose them for you. You will have access to power tools.

• A dial-in terminal account, which is more like tapping into a narrower vein. Most Internet service providers offer simpler and cheaper ways to connect to the Internet through their computers, but they choose what services are available, and they determine what software you'll use.

• The mail account. If all you care about is exchanging mail with people on the Internet

and other services, get a mail account from Prodigy, CompuServe, America Online or some other commercial on-line service.

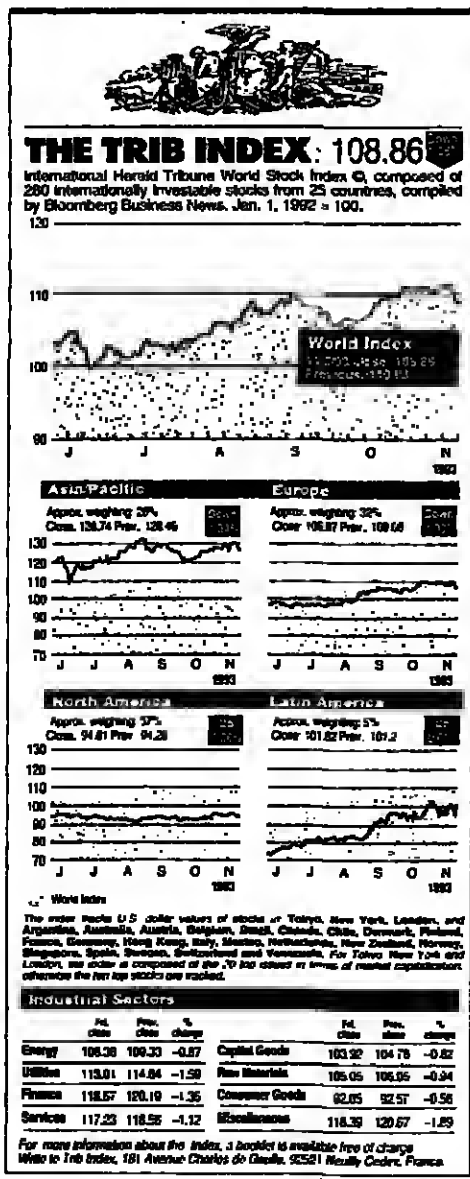
Q. You mean I cannot get onto the Internet through America Online or those other popular commercial services?

A. Not yet, and a pox on those services that suggest otherwise in their advertisements. They can plug the user into the Internet electronic mail system, but there is a big difference between sending mail to someone in Paris and actually strolling down a Parisian boulevard. These popular services will probably begin offering direct Internet connections later this year, however.

Q. How much does it cost to connect?

A. Prices range from free to more money than you imagined. Some people pay hundreds of dollars a month for unlimited direct connections, while others pay hourly fees that average \$2. For a typical dial-up connection, figure \$20 to \$30 a month. For a dial-up direct connection, figure on a one-time connection fee that can be as high as several hundred dollars. Some services charge as little as \$30 a year but limit the time you can spend on the system. A growing trend is for cities to establish "free nets," for no-cost or low-cost public access through libraries.

The 25 key world markets reported in a single index — daily in the IHT.



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It is the only major world equities index to carry a Latin American component.

The Trib Index appears daily in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington & World Business

THE OUTLOOK FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 21-22, 1994

April 20

■ Ronald H. Brown U.S. Secretary of Commerce, will be our guest speaker at the opening dinner to be held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

April 21

A FOREIGN POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST COLD WAR ERA
■ Warren M. Christopher U.S. Secretary of State

A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE
■ Senator Malcolm Wallop R., Wyoming

BEYOND THE URUGUAY ROUND
■ Ambassador Rufus Yerxa Deputy U.S. Trade Representative

AMERICA'S GLOBAL TRADE OBJECTIVES: STRUGGLING TOWARD EQUITY
■ Senator Max Baucus D., Montana

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION: SUCCESSES & SETBACKS
■ Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum R., Kansas

THE CHANGING U.S. FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR
■ Robert D. Hormats Vice Chairman, Goldman Sachs International

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS RACE & THE AMERICAN INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY
■ Larry Irving Assistant Secretary for Communications & Information, U.S. Department of Commerce

■ Gerald H. Taylor Executive Vice President, MCI Communications Services

EXPANDING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST
■ Amnon Neubeach Economic Minister, Embassy of Israel, U.S.A.

■ Sari Nusseibeh Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C.

■ Tomi Verstandig Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of State

■ Moshe Wertheim President, Israel-American Chamber of Commerce & Industry

THE CHANGING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE

■ John Balty European Counsel, Shearman & Sterling, Budapest

■ Marcelo Selowsky Chief Economist for Europe & Central Asia, The World Bank

■ Frank Vargo Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce

HEALTH CARE REFORM: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS

■ Gregory Lawler Head of the Health Care Campaign, The White House

■ Dana Priest Principal National Desk Reporter on Health Care Reform, The Washington Post

■ Tom A. Scully Partner, Patton, Boggs & Blow, Washington, D.C.

■ Donald Shriver Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce

April 22

THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PROGRAM: IS IT ON TRACK?

■ Robert E. Rubin Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW

■ Hobart Rowen Columnist, The Washington Post

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: ARE THEY DOING THEIR JOB?

■ H. Onno Ruding Vice Chairman, Citicorp/Citibank

U.S. ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH EUROPE

■ Lawrence H. Summers U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs

THE HEART OF THE MATTER: COMPETITIVENESS IN AMERICA, EUROPE & ASIA

■ Peter J. Neff President & Chief Executive Officer, Rhône-Poulenc Inc.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC AGENDA

■ Roger C. Altman Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury

Conference Location

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To reserve accommodation at a preferential rate, contact the reservations department at The Willard as soon as possible.

Please notify the hotel that your reservation is in connection with the ECACC/IHT conference.

Registration Information

The fee for the conference is US\$ 1,250. This includes the opening dinner on Wednesday, April 20, both lunches, the cocktail reception and all documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a US\$ 125 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before April 14, after which time we regret there can be no refund.

Registration Form

To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to:

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SPORTS

Canada's Big Chill: Hockey Heads South to Seek Fortune in America

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canada, originator of ice hockey and supplier of most of the game's professional players, is in danger of losing large chunks of its national sport.

On the eve of this season's National Hockey League playoffs, professional hockey has never been more American and less Canadian. Of the 26 teams in the league, 18 are based in American cities, including three of the last four new franchises.

The game that the Montreal star Ken Dryden once said was "weaned on long northern winters uncluttered by things to do" is being transformed by fans in shorts: The American Sun Belt alone has nearly as many NHL teams as does all of Canada.

Of the eight NHL teams in Canada, four say they are facing financial difficulties and may consider moving to U.S. cities that would be delighted to have them. Both the NHL and the players' association are run by American lawyers, and players from both countries are more and more reluctant to be traded to small-market Canadian teams.

It is a sorry time for a country that worships hockey. Middle-aged Canadian men slap the puck around public rinks on Saturday mornings the way American men play

pickup basketball. More than 1.5 million fans watch Hockey Night in Canada every Saturday through the long winter months. During the six weeks or so of playoffs, the viewing audience doubles. Even the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s nightly news, normally on at 9 P.M., is pushed back by playoff games, often until as late as 11 P.M.

"Hockey is probably the most unifying force there is in Canada," said Barry Shenkarow, president and part-owner of the Winnipeg Jets. "It's what baseball is to the United States."

The woes of pro hockey in Canada include the need to replace old arenas with new, the lack of a local corporate base to support skyboxes and other amenities, the high costs for small teams of spiraling player salaries, and the reluctance of Canadian local governments to chip in taxpayer dollars.

In addition, players from both countries are demanding that their contracts with Canadian teams protect them against high Canadian taxes. And when they are traded to a Canadian team from an American one, they demand to be paid in U.S. dollars—more expensive for Canadian team owners as the value of the Canadian dollar keeps falling.

American involvement in hockey goes back a long way. The Boston Bruins joined the NHL in 1925, eight years

after the league was founded. Three years later, Maclean's magazine of Canada complained that "hockey has put on a high hat" as millionaire American owners moved into the sport.

Decades later, all of Canada went into mourning when the superstar Wayne Gretzky moved from the Edmonton Oilers to the Los Angeles Kings in 1988.

But hockey old-timers say they are hard-pressed to remember a period when Americans have had more control of the game and when its presence in some parts of Canada has become so weak.

"The whole attitude has changed," said Al Strachan, hockey columnist for the Toronto Sun. "Hockey used to be part of the Canadian mystique. Now it's a bottom-line operation concerned with TV and making money, run by American lawyers and accountants."

Such dynasties as the 77-year-old Montreal Canadiens, winner of last year's Stanley Cup and 23 others before that, endure profitably. The Toronto Maple Leafs and the Vancouver Canucks also remain powerhouses, and the Ottawa Senators pull in respectable crowds even with the worst record in the NHL.

But the only thing keeping the Edmonton Oilers from moving to Minneapolis is a court injunction. Calgary has agreed to use federal tax money to renovate

the Flames' Saddledome home and is drawing angry opposition from fiscally conservative westerners. The owner of the Quebec Nordiques and the mayor of the city, which is the NHL's smallest market, are at odds over who should pay for a new arena. And Winnipeg has declined so far to build a new stadium for the Jets.

The NHL commissioner, Gary Bettman, says the league wants badly to keep Canadian teams in Canada. At a meeting in Edmonton earlier this year with the mayors of the four small-market cities, he said he was optimistic the teams would stay put.

But Bettman said it would take major contributions from all sides to keep hockey in the heartland of Canada. "Our special preference is to keep teams in Canada," he said. "But the fact is there are [American] cities willing to do things to attract and keep a major-league team."

The arena in Winnipeg, for instance, is 60 years old. The Jets owners have given the city and the province of Manitoba until June 30 to say how much and under what conditions they would contribute toward building a new arena. Bettman implied that is what it will take to retain the Jets north of the 49th parallel.

The arena is not the Jets' only problem. Like all Canadian teams, they must pay players who arrive from U.S. teams in American dollars. Three-fourths of the Jets

players qualify, and the policy has cost the Jets \$657,000 in the last year, said Shenkarow, the club president.

"Our hope is to keep the team in Winnipeg," he added, "but we're not going to sit here and lose \$5 million to \$10 million a year so Winnipeg can have a hockey team."

Players also are reluctant to play for some Canadian teams. The reasons vary. In the last few weeks alone, two players for American teams have balked at moving to Vancouver; one finally went. Earlier in the year, another initially turned his nose up at Quebec. The smaller markets especially are considered undesirable.

"Coaches have been known to call a player into their office and say, 'If you don't smarten up, I'm going to trade you to Quebec,'" said Strachan, the Toronto Sun columnist.

Canadians recognize that the new, higher profile may be necessary to preserve hockey, even if it makes some of the small markets uncompetitive. In a sport lacking salary caps for players or revenue-sharing among owners, a disparity among team finances is inevitable. They also hold out hope that a possible new pay-per-view hockey channel will give team owners the revenue they need.

Besides, Canadian fans say, Canada still dominates where it counts—on the ice. Sixty-five percent of current NHL players come from Canada, and 260 of the 297 people in Toronto's Hockey Hall of Fame are Canadian.

Delgado's Plate-Glass Special Again Helps Make Jays' Night

The Associated Press

If Carlos Delgado continues hitting this way, the hottest ticket at the SkyDome soon will be for one of the various restaurants overlooking the field.

One game after starting several patrons of the Hard Rock Café high above the right-field fence with a homer off the glass of the blue Jays' 5-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox in Toronto.

He sent Alex Fernandez's fast ball off the glass of Windows Restaurant, 445 feet (135 meters) from home plate.

And while Dennis Cook, who served up Monday's homer, is no slouch, Delgado said Tuesday's shot was sweeter, considering who pitched it.

"The guys on the bench were telling me Fernandez likes to throw hard. I know he's a great pitcher," he said. "But he left a fastball over the plate and I was looking for it."

Paul Molitor made Delgado's blast even sweeter when he doubled the tying run in the sixth inning, then scored the go-ahead

run on Robin Ventura's fielding error. Ed Sprague singled in another run for a 4-3 lead.

Julio Franco hit his first home run, a two-run shot to right field off Dave Stewart to put the White Sox

AL ROUNDUP

up 2-1 in the sixth. Joe Hall got his first major league RBI and first hit with a broken-bat single to trim the Blue Jays' lead to 4-3 in the top of the eighth.

Carter restored Toronto's two-run cushion with his first home run in the bottom of the inning.

Angels & Twins 2: Bo Jackson drove in two runs in his California debut and the Angels opened the season with a victory at the Metrodome.

Chili Davis drove in three runs and Damon Easley scored three times. Jackson had a single and a walk in his first game since being released by the White Sox.

The winner, Mark Langston, gave up eight hits, including home runs by Dave Winfield and Pedro

Munoz, in 7½ innings. The loser, Kevin Tapani, allowed seven runs on 10 hits and three walks in 3½ innings.

Brewers 11, Athletics 7: Milwaukee broke its six-game losing streak in home openers, winning on an afternoon when the wind-chill temperature was zero Fahrenheit (minus 17 centigrade).

Billy Spiers and Alex Diaz, both in the lineup because of injuries, combined to drive in five runs. Dave Nilsson had four hits for the Brewers.

Oakland, which had won six straight openers, took a 5-0 lead in the first inning after a grand slam by Terry Steinbach off Cal Eldred. But Bobby Witt could not hold the edge as the Brewers went ahead with a two-out, five-run rally in the sixth.

A crowd of 52,012 watched the coldest opener in Brewers history. Snow was on the ground behind the right-field bleachers, and it was 31 degrees Fahrenheit with a 29 mile-per-hour (46 kph) wind.



Delino Shields crossing the plate to score the Dodgers' first run of the season as the Florida catcher Benito Santiago bobbled the ball in the first inning in Los Angeles. The Dodgers went on to win, 4-3.

Glavine's Fastball Hurtles the Braves Past the Padres, 5-1

The Associated Press

It was a vintage performance, and Tom Glavine knew it.

"That's probably as good as I've thrown since '91, when I won the Cy Young Award," Glavine said after striking out nine while giving up just two hits in seven innings in Atlanta's 5-1 victory over the Padres in San Diego. "That's pretty much what I felt all spring training, and I just felt it again tonight."

"It's just a matter of feeling a little stronger this year than I have probably the last two years," said Glavine, who struck out seven before San Diego got its first hit, a fourth-inning single by Derek Bell. "I really don't think I've had that kind of fastball in over two years. When I have that kind of fastball, I can move the ball in and out, and I end up getting a lot of my strikeouts from the inside part of the plate."

The Braves offense was provided by two rookies. Ryan Klesko and Javier Lopez homered as the Braves pounded five Padres pitchers for 14 hits. Klesko, who homered for the second straight game, went 3-for-5 with two RBIs as the Braves scored one run in each of the first five innings.

Mark Wohlers pitched a hitless eighth inning, but Steve Bedrosian, who came on in the ninth, was touched for San Diego's lone run.

"Glavine was being himself," said Phil Clark, who had one of the two hits off Glavine. "He's got a great changeup. You could tell everyone was swinging through his pitches. He's a smart pitcher, as well as having good pitches."

Giants 2, Pirates 0: Bill Swift pitched seven strong innings and San Francisco shut out visiting Pittsburgh for the second straight day.

Swift gave up three hits, struck out three and walked one. The Giants, who won 8-0 Monday, had never started the season with consecutive shutouts. The Pirates had never been blanked in their first two games.

Steve Cooke allowed a run in the sixth on singles by Willie McGee and Barry Bonds and a sacrifice fly by Todd Benzinger. The Giants scored in the seventh on a wild pitch off throw by reliever Joel Johnston.

Dodgers 4, Marlins 3: Pinch-hitter Jeff Treadway lifted a tie-breaking sacrifice fly in the eighth inning, and Los Angeles beat Florida in its home opener.

The Dodgers played without Darryl Strawberry, who is going into a substance-abuse clinic.

Henry Rodriguez, Strawberry's replacement in left field, opened

NL ROUNDUP

the eighth with a walk from loser Jeremy Hernandez. Pinch-runner Mitch Webster stopped short on a steal attempt when the Marlins pitched out, and escaped a run-down when rookie shortstop Kurt Abbott made a wild throw. Treadway hit a sacrifice fly in his first at-bat for the Dodgers.

Expos 5, Astros 1: Larry Walker hit a two-run homer, leading Ken Hill and Montreal to victory in Houston.

Hill gave up six hits in six innings, and three pitchers finished with scoreless relief.

Mets 6, Cubs 2: Newcomers Pete Smith, Kelly Stunnett and Jose Vizcaino each helped New York win again at chilly Wrigley Field.

The Mets also started out last season 2-0 before finishing 59-103 for the worst record in the majors. Chicago is 0-2 for the first time since 1987.

Smith (1-0), acquired from Atlanta in November, gave up two runs in seven innings. Stunnett, a rookie catcher, had a two-run double for his first hit in the majors. Vizcaino, traded by the Cubs for pitcher Anthony Young at the end of spring training, drew two walks from Jose Guzman and scored both times.

Dodgers Suspected Drug Problem

By Rick Weinberg
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Signs of drug use by Darryl Strawberry were evident as far back as last season, according to Fred Claire, the Los Angeles Dodgers' general manager.

"When someone is late for a meeting or a game, it makes you ask if something is wrong, and those questions arose with Darryl," Claire said before the Dodgers won their season opener without Strawberry. Their No. 3 hitter was placed on the disabled list Monday after telling the team he had a drug problem and agreeing to undergo treatment.

Strawberry missed the Dodgers' final exhibition game on Sunday and did not notify the club until nearly 11 hours after he was supposed to arrive at Anaheim Stadium. As the first step in his treatment program, Strawberry flew to New York on Tuesday to meet with two doctors.

Last season, Strawberry was late many times for treatments on his ailing back. On June 22 he

showed up in the fourth inning of a day game, thinking the club was playing a night game.

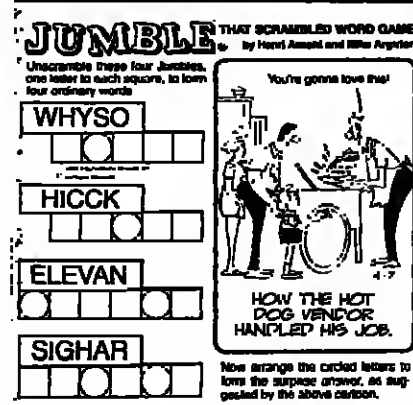
When Claire suspected a problem last season, he said he spoke to Strawberry. "He was asked about it numerous times," Claire said. "We did not sweep it under the rug. We confronted him. But unless you catch him or have hard evidence or the player steps forward, you cannot accuse the player."

Claire expressed sympathy for Strawberry, but he said that he and Sam Fernandez, the team's general counsel, were looking into the possibility of voiding or reducing the team's financial obligations to Strawberry, who has two years left on his contract at \$4 million per season.

Strawberry flew to New York to meet with Dr. Robert Millman, who represents the commissioner's office, and Joel Solomon, who represents the players' association.

When he played for the New York Mets, Strawberry entered the Smithers treatment center in Manhattan for an alcohol problem.

DENNIS THE MENACE



For investment information
Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



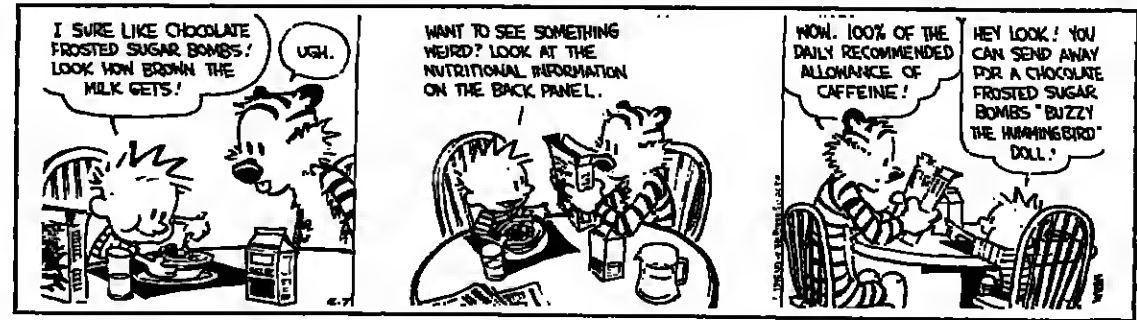
BEEBLE BAILEY



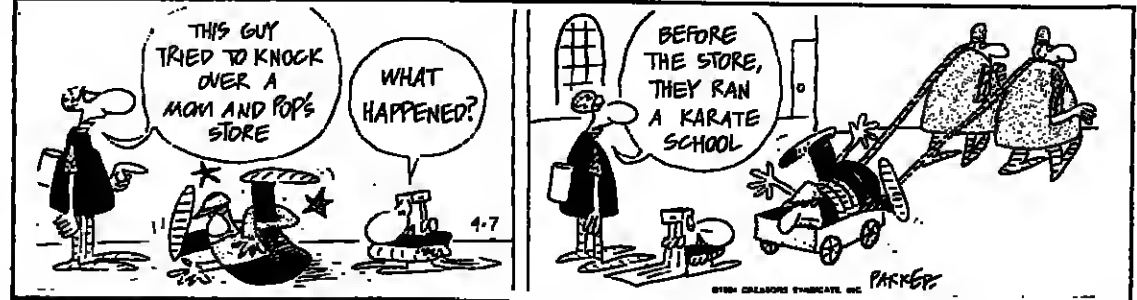
DOONESBURY



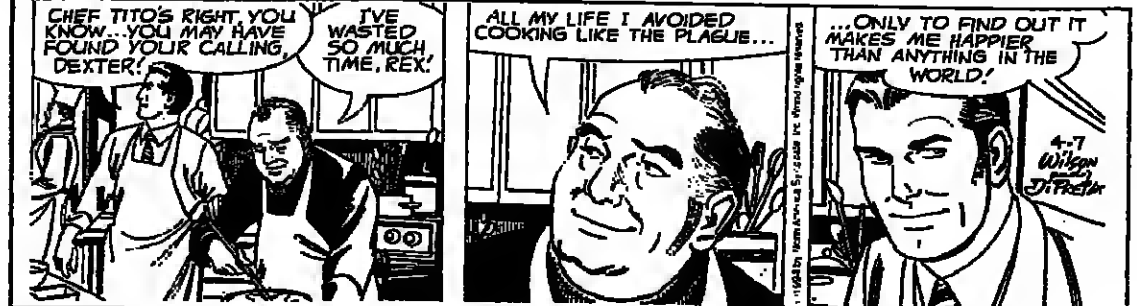
CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

To Be Bold or Not to Be Bold? Welcome to Augusta and the Big Debate

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Even now, Gene Sarazen remembers it as though it were last week. He can see the 15th green, with the pin cut on the right side. He can feel the breeze, smell the grass.

In his mind's eye, he can recall the moment his caddy, Stovepipe, handed him his 4-wood for the most significant second shot in tournament golf history.

"I was debating with my caddy about whether to go for it or whether to play safe," said Sarazen, 92. "He said to me, 'Oh, we've got nothing to lose. Let's go for it.'"

Sarazen went for it, and it went in the hole, from 232 yards out, for double eagle. That shot in 1935, which propelled Sarazen into a tie with Craig Wood and a subsequent playoff victory the next day, has come to symbolize the Masters, which starts Thursday.

To go for it or not to go for it, to be bold or to play safe. Those are the choices, the two excruciating dilemmas, when each player in the field reaches the par-five 13th and 15th holes at Augusta National Golf Club.

The answers often vary, and very often can determine the outcome of the tournament. The Masters probably has been lost more frequently than won on these holes. A short list of the lost:

• Curtis Strange, who blew it in 1985 when he hit his second shot into the water at both holes on Sunday.

• Seve Ballesteros, who dumped it in 1986 when he hit his 4-iron into the pond at the 13th.

• Billy Joe Patton, the amateur who led the 1954 Masters on the 13th tee on Sunday and then watered his second shot at both the 13th and 15th to lose the tournament.

• Mike Reid, who laid up in 1989 and then deposited his wedge shot, his tie for the lead and chances of winning into the pond at 15. One flip side would be Nicklaus's 300-yard drive and heroic 4-iron into the 15th at 1986 to set up the eagle that propelled him to his most dramatic — and probably final — Masters victory.

Nowhere are a player's choices more magnified than at the Masters, and nowhere are they more likely, for good or ill, to be woven into the fabric of the game. No one forgets either the worst — Tommy Nakajima's 13 at the 13th in 1978 — or the best — Sarazen's 2 at the 15th in 1935.

It could be argued that Sarazen's "shot heard 'round the world" single-handedly recast the Masters from a dubious little gathering of Bob Jones's golfing pals into the mega-event it is today. It remains the standard against which all decisions are measured.

Take Chip Beck's choice during the final round last year. He laid up short of the pond at the 15th hole when he was three strokes behind Bernhard Langer. The decision by Beck, who finished second to Langer, prompted more argument than any shot in the last 10 years. The debate has yet to abate.

Many of the reactions were visceral. Little attention was paid to the four factors that come into play when a golfer decides whether to lay up or play safe: distance, he, wind direction and situation.

Only when all these are computed does the final element — a golfer's unique psychological makeup — enter the equation. Beck laid 236 yards to carry the water, 249 yards to the pin. His was fair, but likely to produce a high shot. He had the wind in his face, hurting 20 yards. He didn't feel comfortable.

"It's a 90-95 percent chance that I wouldn't have had a chance of getting there," Beck said recently. "I mean, I was 8 to 10 yards up ahead in the practice round and I couldn't get there with a wind that wasn't as hard. It wasn't a question of whether I would hit a good shot. At that point, you don't want to hit a good shot and be dead."

Given all this, it is reasonable to conclude that Beck made the correct decision last year. If a player is 90 percent sure he isn't going to make it, then it's virtually 100 percent certain he isn't going to make it.

The brilliance of the strategic design at Augusta National is embodied in the 13th and 15th holes. On the surface, they appear tame. Both are short. The 13th is, at 465 yards, the shortest par-five in U.S. tournament competition and the 15th is a mere 500 yards, much of it downhill.

These holes should be easy, and they are, for most of the tournament. Routinely, either hole plays to the lowest stroke average of the week. But, come Sunday, they are transformed from inviting little cupcake into steaming cauldrons of pressure.

Even if a player decides to lay up, par isn't guaranteed. Reid's fat wedge shot in 1989 is the grimmest reminder of that. And even if he goes for the green in two at either hole and his dry land, 5 isn't automatic. That's especially true on Sunday, when nerves are frayed and mistakes are magnified.

In the end, each golfer must factor in the variables and make his decision. Sarazen figured he had nothing to lose in 1935. He has said that if all the money at stake today had been at stake then, he might have laid up. That's a decision that, thankfully, we haven't had to live with.



The Masters crowd was already assembled as Nick Faldo, a two-time winner, chipped out of a bunker during a practice round.

Basking in Victory, Razorbacks Harbor Visions of a Dynasty

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — As much as the question always seems premature when the uniforms have not yet been removed on the final night of the college basketball season, it inevitably barges its way into the thoughts of the players, a verbal offensive foul.

The national champion Arkansas Razorbacks were in their dressing room at Charlotte Coliseum Monday night, acknowledging that too often even the personal congratulations of President Bill Clinton had caused their new status to sink in.

Their 76-72 victory over Duke was as fresh as their dried sweat when Corliss Williamson, having just posed with the championship plaque, was asked about next season.

This time, though, it was obvious that he had already given the matter some thought. Williamson gave no indication that he was

considering an early departure for the National Basketball Association.

The sophomore's look ahead appeared like a look way back, to when he was in high school, and the confidence of the Nevada-Las Vegas Runnin' Rebels commanded national attention.

That is Williamson's vision — a powerful defending national champion with an ability to draw upon the memory of past accomplishments. When he imagines the 1995 Razorbacks, he sees the '91 Runnin' Rebels.

"I remember how they used to go into another arena and say, 'We don't care who's here. We're men,'" Williamson said.

Richardson had only two seniors, Roger Crawford and Ken Riley, who occupied six of the team's 170 starting spots this season. But the tournament's recent history has held several reminders that an indication as simplistic as the number of returning players does not necessarily project a champion.

North Carolina had four returning start-

ers from the 1993 championship team, plus two of the most intensely recruited freshmen in the nation, and still failed to go

When the Arkansas sophomore Corliss Williamson imagines the 1995 Razorbacks, he sees the '91 Runnin' Rebels.

beyond the second round for the first time since 1980.

Duke's 1991 and 1992 champions, the only back-to-back winners since 1973, needed the pass of Grant Hill and the shot of Christian Laettner to combine for the last-second overtime victory over Kentucky — one of the most stunning moments in the

history of the tournament — simply to reach the 1992 Final Four.

A first national championship in Razorback history came only after Scotty Thurman's high, tie-breaking three-pointer, with the shot clock down to 1 second and the Duke forward Antonio Lang lunging at him with 50.7 seconds to play.

And merely to have that opportunity, Arkansas had to respond to a 13-0 run by Duke that put the Razorbacks 10 points back with 17 minutes, 8 seconds to go. Seven seconds later, when Coach Nolan Richardson called time, Arkansas needed to re-establish itself.

Richardson, whose feelings that his coaching ability is underappreciated became an issue during the weekend, first reminded his players that the game was 40 minutes long and they were taking shots quickly.

Then he emphasized that Williamson — Big Nasty, the coach called him — should touch the ball on each possession.

"No.3, which is the most important. You better get your butt on defense," Richardson remembered saying. "And step it up to the next level."

"They did all three," he said.

After a long pause, Richardson smiled and added one last reminder of what he feels is a widespread lack of understanding about the coaching process.

"I didn't draw up any plays," Richardson said, and chuckled. "I didn't draw up any X's and O's. I just talked to them. Because they already know the X's and O's, because we work on them every day. See, you coach people. You don't coach X's and O's. That was the difference to the game. And it has been that way the entire year. That's how we talk."

"Once in a while I'll get my board out and pretend I know what I'm doing," he added. "Especially if I think TV is looking at me."

Despite Dispute, Pelé Backs Havelange Term

Reuters

ROME — The legendary soccer star Pelé on Wednesday glossed over his differences with FIFA's president, João Havelange, and applauded the decision to grant Havelange another four-year term as head of soccer's governing body.

"I think these four more years represent a tribute to what Havelange has done for world soccer," Pelé said of his fellow Brazilian. "He is like a father to me and it's obviously good for Brazil too."

The FIFA president caused controversy in December when he barred Pelé from the World Cup draw in Las Vegas over a dispute between the former player and Ricardo Teixeira, Havelange's son-in-law and head of the Brazilian soccer federation.

The ban on Pelé, the game's most renowned star, provoked fierce criticism of Havelange's autocratic style and led to rumors of a move to oust him. Havelange, 77, has led FIFA since 1974. But the five continental federations who form FIFA on Tuesday agreed to support Havelange's candidacy for a sixth and final four-year term.

UEFA, the European governing body, dropped plans to propose an Italian, Antonio Matarrese, as a rival candidate after receiving unspecified guarantees from the ruling body.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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New York	43	29	59.7%
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Orlando	39	34	53.4%
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Atlanta	38	34	52.8%
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New Jersey	36	36	50.0%
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Boston	24	48	33.3%
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Philadelphia	21	51	29.2%
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Washington	19	53	26.0%
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Central Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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Atlanta	52	24	68.4%
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Chicago	49	27	64.3%
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Cleveland	42	34	55.2%
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Indiana	39	37	51.3%
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Charlotte	32	44	42.1%
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Detroit	28	50	36.0%
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Milwaukee	19	59	24.1%
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WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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Houston	55	21	72.2%
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San Antonio	52	24	68.4%
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Utah	45	26	63.0%
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Denver	35	36	49.0%
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Minnesota	19	52	26.5%
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Oklahoma	9	62	12.8%
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Pacific Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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Seattle	55	21	72.2%
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Phoenix	48	24	66.7%
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Portland	44	30	59.5%
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Golden State	42	30	58.3%
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L.A. Lakers	39	33	54.1%
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L.A. Clippers	26	46	36.1%
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Sacramento	24	48	33.3%
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TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston	74	81	47.6%
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New Jersey	81	79	50.6%
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Phoenix	81	79	50.6%
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Portland	81	79	50.6%
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Golden State	81	79	50.6%
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L.A. Lakers	81	79	50.6%
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L.A. Clippers	81	79	50.6%
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Sacramento	81	79	50.6%
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Seattle	81	79	50.6%
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Phoenix	81	79	50.6%
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Portland	81	79	50.6%
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Golden State	81	79	50.6%
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L.A. Lakers	81	79	50.6%
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L.A. Clippers	81	79	50.6%
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Sacramento	81	79	50.6%
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Seattle	81	79	50.6%
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Phoenix	81	79	50.6%
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Portland	81	79	50.6%
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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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Toronto	2	0	1.000
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Baltimore	1	0	1.000
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Boston	1	0	1.000
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New York	1	0	1.000
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Detroit	1	0	1.000
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Cleveland	1	0	1.000
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Minnesota	1	0	1.000
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Chicago	1	0	1.000
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Central Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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St. Louis	1	0	1.000
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Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
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Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
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Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
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San Francisco	1	0	1.000
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Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
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San Diego	1	0	1.000
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct	GB
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Atlanta	2	0	1.000
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New York	1	0	1.000
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Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
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Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
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Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
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San Francisco	1	0	1.000
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Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
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San Diego	1	0	1.000
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TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

Atlanta	22	17	25-38
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San Francisco	22	14	29-38
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Philadelphia	22	14	29-38
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Pittsburgh	22	14	29-38
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Cincinnati	22	14	29-38
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San Francisco	22	14	29-38
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Los Angeles	22	14	29-38
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San Diego	22	14	29-38
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Atlanta	22	14	29-38
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San Francisco	22	14	29-38
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Philadelphia	22	14	29-38
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Pittsburgh	22	14	29-38
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Cincinnati	22	14	29-38
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San Francisco	22	14	29-38
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Los Angeles	22	14	29-38
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San Diego	22	14	29-38
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Atlanta	22	1
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Cigarette National Park

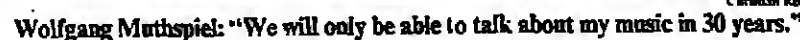
Pompidou Center Will Not Close

The Paris Opéra's Palais Garnier is also being renovated. It will be closed from mid-1994 to early 1996 for the 350 million franc project.

Other sites still being considered are the tundra in Alaska, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado and the Whitewater River in Arkansas. Minnie Broderick admitted that there could be a delay in opening up the smoking area because the tobacco states also intend to fight the plan. As one Virginia senator put it, "Everyone worries about the spotted owl but nobody gives a damn about saving the Marlboro Man."

Is Anybody Playing Really New Jazz?

er, he said, looking down embarrassed. "The big revolution happened."
He hesitated: "I got kicked out of school . . . had trouble with my parents. . . . I was . . . er . . . I started to smoke cigarettes, hang out with girls, out class. It was a process of finding myself." Picking up courage, he continued: "Teachers wanted to break me. There are still some very authoritarian teachers in Austrian schools. I already knew what I wanted to do at this point and it had nothing to do with the violin."
I feared the worst. He grew hair down to

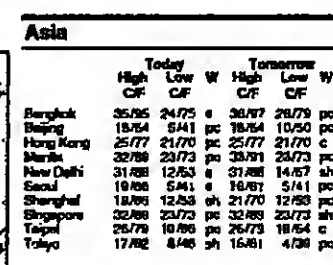


He switched to the unthreatening acoustic classical guitar and played Bach lute suites, flamenco and t-mex folk music. Coming from classical, "the middle ground" of the eclectic German label ECM appealed to him as such people as Jan Garbarek, Terje Rypdal and John Abercrombie. After a year of "intense drama," he reconciled with his parents. His father, a classical conductor, "realized that the only way we could continue to hang out together was for him to learn about improvised music. He was cool."

He brightened up then immediately glum, like he'd been balled out by an authoritarian Austrian schoolteacher. Not tucked in this time. "The only problem," he said, "is that I don't think the future is actually going to be like that."

**INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED**
Appears on Pages 4 & 9

WEATHER

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 Abundant	 Unusually Cold	 Unusually Hot	 Heavy Rain	 Heavy Snow
<h3>North America</h3> <p>Atlantic to New York City will have mild weather. Friday through Sunday, heavy rain will sweep the nation's midsection with strong winds. Heavy rain and thunderstorms from Memphis to Chicago, heavy rain and blizzards from Minnesota and western Ontario. Los Angeles to</p>	<h3>Europe</h3> <p>Another powerful storm will invade northwestern Europe on Friday. Heavy rain will sweep the west, London and Paris will have strong winds. Heavy rain Saturday. Madrid and Lisbon will be mostly clear. Scattered heavy rains will occur from Greece to western Turkey by</p>	<h3>Asia</h3> <p>Much of Japan, including the Tokyo area, will have dry weather. Thunderstorms will sweep western, Central and eastern Japan. Heavy rain will sweep the Philippines, Hong Kong and Beijing, will have dry pleasant weather. Rain from the Philippines to Japan. Storm Ophelia will move into northern Vietnam, Bangkok</p>		

Africa					
Algeria	19/86	13/65	e	19/98	13/66
Capo Town	23/73	17/82	a	24/75	14/57
Casablanca	23/73	11/62	e	22/71	12/63
Harare	22/71	9/46	pc	22/80	10/50
Lagos	31/88	26/78	sh	32/88	28/78
Nairobi	23/73	13/66	pc	24/76	14/67
Tunis	17/82	11/62	sh	19/86	9/48
North America					
Anchorage	11/62	1/21	e	7/44	4/28
Atlanta	19/96	7/44	pc	22/73	9/49
Boston	13/66	9/28	sh	13/65	7/35
Chicago	9/46	1/6	pc	12/53	4/39

[illegible]

Dinner	15/81	-1/81	c	14/57	1/54
Detroit	9/48	-2/28	co	10/50	0/32
Honolulu	27/80	26/80	co	26/82	26/81
Houston	24/75	11/82	a	25/77	18/81
Los Angeles	21/70	13/83	a	22/71	12/83
Miami	30/85	22/75	co	26/82	21/70
Minneapolis	9/48	1/84	c	9/48	1/84
Montréal	3/57	-7/27	an	3/57	1/28
New York	22/71	22/71	co	22/71	22/71
New York	13/59	3/87	c	12/53	3/57
Phoenix	26/82	14/87	a	26/78	13/55
San Fran.	16/51	16/50	co	17/52	16/50
Seattle	12/59	9/43	sh	11/52	4/39
Toronto	5/43	-2/27	c	7/44	-4/25
Washington	15/81	2/82	co	13/55	2/35

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth L	Mtn. U	Res. Sta.	Snow Fall	Last Snow	Comments	Resort	Depth L	Mtn. U	Res. Sta.	Snow Fall	Last Snow	Comments
Canada							Courmayeur	20 110	Light	Good	Cold Spring	4/4	25-27 mts open, upper slopes ok
Les Deux de la Casse	90 140	Good	Some	Var	4-6	Resort 90% open, fresh snow	Livigno	30 120	Good	Open	Var	4/4	23-28 mts open, n slopes good
Goldau	70 150	Good	Open	Pwdr	4-6	Resort fully open, superb skiing	Storobin	30 95	Fair	Some Spring	4/4	13-21 mts open, best skiing in off	
Austria							Germany						
itzschgl	20 170	Fair	Open	Hvy	4-4	All mts open, great upper runs	Gallio	85 95	Good	Open	Var	4/4	All mts open, great spring conditions
utzbuehl	0 110	Fair	Cold Spring	4/4	19/44 mts open, fresh snow		Spain						
Obertauern	25 115	Good	Open	Var	4-5	All mts open, powder off piste	Baqueira Beret	120 250	Good	Open	Pwdr	3-26	All 22 mts and 40/43 pistes open
Saalfelden	0 50	Good	Open	Spring	4/5	All mts open, plenty conditions	Sestri Levante						
St. Anton	20 350	Good	Some	Hvy	4-4	32-35 mts open, great top too	Switzerland						
France							Arco	85 95	Good	Open	Var	4-3	42-46 mts open, excellent powder
Alpe d'Huez	100 300	Good	Open	Var	4-4	63-68 mts open, new snow	Crans Montana	20 150	Good	Cold	Pwdr	4/4	33-40 mts open off piste powder
Les Arcs	55 256	Good	Open	Var	4/4	56-64 mts open, excellent powder	Davos	20 205	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/4	34-38 mts open, fresh snow
Avoriaz	125 210	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/5	All 41 mts open, excellent powder	Erzgebirgswald	0 40	Fair	Cold	Var	4/53	13-33 mts open, upper pistes good
Chamonix	4 470	Good	Cold	Pwdr	4-4	61-64 mts open, lots of powder	St. Moritz	20 165	Fair	Spring	4/4	44-46 mts open, n slopes ok	
Courchevel	90 180	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/5	All 44 mts open, great top too	Verbier	10 320	Good	Cold	Pwdr	4/4	35-39 mts open, good fresh snow
Les Deux Alpes	40 310	Good	Some	Var	4-6	63-65 mts open, good	Wengen	5 00	Warm	Cold	Var	4/4	14-22 mts open, superb fresh snow
Méribel	30 80	Fair	Open	Var	4-3	22-26 mts open, n being slopes ok	Zermatt	0 180	Good	Fair	Pwdr	4-4	70-73 mts open, fresh snow
Saola	20 260	Good	Open	Pwdr	4-4	48-49 mts and 64-68 pistes open	U.S.						
La Plagne	150 330	Good	Open	Pwdr	4-5	100-112 mts open, good top too	Aspen	175 185	Good	Open	Spring	4/5	18-18 mts open
Val d'Isère	100 120	Fair	Var	4/4	57-71 mts open, good snow cover		Keystone	130 166	Good	Open	Spring	4/5	18-18 mts open
Tignes	120 315	Good	Open	Pwdr	4-4	50-55 mts open, heavy snow	Mammoth	125 149	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/5	24-30 mts open
Val de Thorens	110 270	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/4	46-51 mts open, wonderful	Park City	195 205	Good	Open	Var	4/6	All 14 mts open
Val d'Isoire	100 250	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/4	All 30 mts open, great skiing	Steamboat	125 205	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/5	All 19 mts open
Germany							Telluride	150 175	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/4	All 10 mts open
Garmisch	0 300	Good	Cold	Var	4-6	14-38 mts open, zugschitte good	Steamboat	125 170	Good	Open	Var	4/4	All 25 mts open
Oberstdorf	0 115	Good	Cold	Var	4-5	22-27 mts open, upper slopes ok	Sweden						
Italy							Whistler	60 265	Good	Open	Spring	4/5	All mts and pistes open
Corvara	0 150	Fair	Cold Spring	4/4	13-17 mts open, 70cm at 2000m								
Cervinia	25 265	Good	Open	Pwdr	4-4	40 mts open, upper slopes ok							
Corona	0 80	Good	Cold Spring	4/5	40-48 mts open, upper slopes ok								
Key: L=Open in m on lower and upper slopes, Mts, Pistes=Mountainwide pistes, Res.=Resort Pwdr=Snow leading to resort village, Art=Artificial snow Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain													

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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA/PACIFIC					
Australia	0014-881-011	Ireland	1-800-576-000	Colombia	986-11-0010
China,PRC***	10611	Italy**	172-1011	"Costa Rica"	114
Hong Kong	800-1111	Liechtenstein*	155-01-11	Bouvier*	119
India*	000-117	Lithuania*	8A196	El Salvador*	190
Indonesia**	403-901-10	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	*Guatemala*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Mali*	0600-690-110	Guyana**	165
Korea	009-11	Mexico**	15A-0011	Honduras**	123
KOREATA **	11*	Netherlands*	06-023-9113	MexicoAAA	95-800-462-4240
Malaysia**	800-0011	Norway*	800-130-11	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	000-911	Poland**	0A010-480-0111	Panama*	109
Philippines*	105-11	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Peru*	191
Saipan*	235-2872	Romania	01-800-4288	Suriname	155
Singapore	800-0111-111	Russia*(Moscow)	155-1342	Uruguay	00-0410
Sri Lanka	040-430	Slovakia	00-420-0010	Venezuela**	80-01-120
Taiwan*	0080-10289-0	Spain	500-99-00-11		
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Sweden*	020-795-611	CARIBBEAN	
		Switzerland*	155-00-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
		U.K.	0500-49-0011	*Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
				British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
EUROPE					
Armenia**	8A14111	Bahrain	800-0001	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Austria***	022-093-011	Cyprus*	0801-0010	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	0781-10010	Ecuador	177-100-277	Haiti*	001-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Jamaica**	001-800-872-2881
Croatia**	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-001	Neth. Antell	001-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100	St. Kitt/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Turkey*	00-800-12277		
Finland*	9800-100-10			AFRICA	
France	19A-0011	Argentina**	001-800-200-1111	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Germany	0130-0010	Belize*	555	Gabon*	08A-000
Greece*	00-800-1311	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Gambia*	00111
Hungary*	00A-800-01111	Brazil	000-00-0110	Kenya*	0800-10
Iceland**	999-001	Chile	080-0A12	Liberia	797-797
				Madagascar	

[illegible]

U.S. Compromises On Labor-Rights Issue Deal With Third-World Countries Paves the Way for Signing of GATT

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States and Third World countries reached a compromise Thursday that ends a long-running dispute over Washington's demand that workers' rights be linked in trade issues and paves the way for the formal signing next week of the GATT world trade agreement.

The diplomatic breakthrough, which was brokered in Geneva by Peter Sutherland, the director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, eliminated a controversy that had threatened to overshadow GATT ceremonies in Marrakesh, Morocco, between April 12 and 15.

The compromise allows the United States to raise the subject of workers' rights but it does not allow for any substantive discussion during the ceremonies next week.

In recent weeks, the United States and France have led a drive to force discussion of what they see as unfair trade advantages for countries that export cheap goods thanks to poor working conditions.

The initiative has triggered strong opposition from the rapidly growing and export-driven economies of Asia, and especially among governments such as Singapore, Malaysia, and India, all of which have been criticized in the West as unfair in their treatment of workers. Until Thursday, most Third World delegates to GATT refused to accept any discussion of labor standards, contending the issue was merely an excuse for protectionism.

While France and other members of the European Union have sought compromise behind the scenes, Washington has threatened to block the final declaration by 121 trade officials who will be in Marrakesh to sign the final act of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks. The United States also said it would hold up the work of the preparatory committee that is planning the start of the World Trade Organization if other countries failed to agree to discuss workers' rights.

Mr. Sutherland said in an interview that the compromise was "an equitable solution" that would insure the harmonious launching of the World Trade Organization. The organization, scheduled to come into existence in January, is to absorb the GATT secretariat.

The diplomatic deal calls for the issue of workers' rights to be mentioned in the closing statement by Sergio Abreu Bonilla, the Uruguayan foreign minister who will chair the Marrakesh meeting. John Schmidt, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, said the statement would include language requested by the United States referring to "requests for an examination of the relationship between the trading system and internationally recognized labor standards."

In addition, Third World diplomats dropped their resistance to the trade-and-labor link being added to the agenda of the preparatory committee as part of its mandate.

In Washington, Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, hailed the breakthrough, saying that "global trade ultimately depends on rising standards of living."

In an apparent reference to Congressional demands that the subject be included in the GATT context, Mr. Kantor added: "Enforcement of international labor standards helps to maintain support for trade liberalization in developed countries by assuring them that they do not have to compete with exploited workers and by assuring them of expanding markets abroad."

In Paris, a French official said Thursday the compromise followed a frenetic round of telephone consultations in recent days involving Mr. Kantor, Gerard Lagaette, the French trade and industry minister, Sir Leon Brittan, the European trade commissioner, and Mr. Sutherland. Among the other diplomats who achieved Thursday's compromise were representatives from Singapore, India, Brazil, Malaysia, Sweden, and Morocco.

Singapore's ambassador to GATT, Krishnasamy Kesavapany, claimed that while the United States had made progress on workers' rights and trade, "we have protected our position." In particular, he played down the significance of labor conditions being discussed by the preparatory committee for the World Trade Organization, saying it would be only one of a dozen new agenda items that would be raised by Japan, the European Union and other parties to the GATT accord.

Hollywood to the Rescue As Culture War Abates

By Tom Buckle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a notable cooling of the trans-Atlantic culture war, backbiting has given way to deal-making between American and European filmmakers as both sides cooperate to revive Europe's ailing film industry.

The seven major Hollywood studios have begun a discreet dialogue with European producers aimed at increasing U.S. investment in film and television production and distribution in Europe, and giving European movies wider play on U.S. screens, industry officials say.

In addition, the studios on their own have been seeking co-production deals with European producers and broadcasters. Twentieth Century-Fox recently became the first American studio to invest in a co-production aimed only at the European market, building a \$2.5 million science-fiction fantasy set in London for a game show that will air in Britain, Spain, Germany and Scandinavia.

"We recognize that there is a need for us to be involved in programming that has European content," said Doug Schwabe,

vice president for co-productions at 20th Century-Fox International Television. "That is a growth area for us in what is basically a mature industry."

The new spirit represents a deliberate effort by both sides to prevent a fresh political clash over movies like the quarrel that nearly undermined the world trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in December.

"Since GATT, the atmosphere has changed quite radically and it's infinitely more encouraging," said David Puttnam, the British producer of such films as "Chariots of Fire" and "The Killing Fields" and former head of Columbia Pictures.

The change in atmosphere helps explain the subdued reaction to a European Commission green paper on film and television policy, which was formally made public Thursday.

To be sure, the paper was written in a way to provoke debate rather than controversy, posing questions about policy alternatives instead of proposing new barriers to entertainment imports or subsidies for local film.

See DEALS, Page 3



Israeli police guarding the site of the shooting in Ashdod, Israel. Militants threatened more attacks in revenge for the Hebron massacre.

Bloodletting Sweeps Rwanda Capital

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Rwanda appeared in the throes of political anarchy Thursday, with soldiers and civilians rampaging through the streets of the capital, Kigali, following the deaths Wednesday of President Juvénal Habyarimana and President Cyprien Ntaryamira in a plane crash possibly caused by a rocket.

Reports from Kigali said automatic weapons fire, mortars and heavy machine guns echoed throughout the capital for most of the day beginning at dawn. The fire was concentrated around the presidential palace and in neighborhoods housing government ministries as rival military factions battled for control and gangs of youths roamed the streets hacking civilians to death with machetes and knives.

[A United Nations spokesman in Kigali said the Rwandan prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, was killed on Thursday near the presidential palace, Reuters reported. "We are

still trying to find out how it happened," the spokesman said.

[Mrs. Uwilingiyimana, a Tutsi, was appointed in July last year and was one of Africa's first women prime ministers.]

"It's still very chaotic in Kigali," said Pat Johns, the coordinator of African programs for Catholic Relief Services, which has an office in the capital. "There are reports of a lot of shooting going on and we have reports of a number of assassinations. The military appears to be using this as an opportunity to go after members of the government."

[The bodies of 11 Belgian UN soldiers were found Thursday after they were kidnapped by members of the Rwandan presidential guard, Agence France-Press reported, quoting a spokesman for the UN mission in Kigali. The spokesman, Moutar Gueye, said that three other Belgian military observers earlier reported dead were safe.]

There were persistent reports, from witnesses

and diplomats on the scene, that government ministers were being rounded up by soldiers and that some had been executed. Belgian BRTN Radio reported that several ministers and top officials had been killed, and other sources in Brussels and Paris said many government officials had gone into hiding.

Kigali's airport remained closed, and a group of journalists who tried to enter on a charter flight were diverted to neighboring Uganda. Telephone communication to Rwanda was extremely difficult, and many of the specific reports of violence in the capital could not be confirmed. But those who were in contact with Kigali painted a picture of a city gone completely out of control with no government in charge and lawlessness on the streets.

There are 2,500 UN peacekeepers in Rwanda monitoring a truce reached last year between Mr. Habyarimana's Hutu government and rebels of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front.

See RWANDA, Page 4

U.S. Foreign Policy's New Heavyweight

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary William J. Perry is emerging as the unexpected heavyweight of the Clinton administration's beleaguered foreign policy team.

The mid-mannered former engineering professor hardly seems suited for the role. His background tends toward technology and management, not grand strategy. He trembles visibly in front of television cameras. He recently said he could "think of about 16 reasons" to have passed up the defense secretary's job and gone home to California.

But barely two months after he took over the post from Les Aspin, Mr. Perry, 66, has already made his mark, staking out firm — and at times controversial — positions on such high-priority national security matters as Russia, Bosnia and North Korea.

At the same time, uniformed leaders say, he has restored a sense of order and discipline to the Pentagon, streamlining the department's policy shop by eliminating two of six assistant secretary jobs and conducting crisp, clear meetings that begin on time and often end with a decision. In the process, he has helped repair the Clinton administration's sometimes prickly relationship with military leaders, who

chafed under Mr. Aspin's lax management style and perceived habit of limiting major decisions to a small circle of civilian aides.

"He's doing terrific," said General Merrill A. McPeak, the air force chief of staff, citing the Korean scenario as a premier example. "There was a feeling of disconnectedness, and all of a sudden Bill Perry stepped on stage as the spokesman of the policy as well as an obvious player."

Visibility has its price. Some State Department officials bristled at Mr. Perry's recent effort to define the administration's Russian policy as one of "pragmatic partnership" — Mr. Perry's own coinage, according to an aide — and suggested that he had overstepped his authority.

State officials also grumbled about his statement on an NBC TV program last Sunday that the United States would not use force to prevent Serbs from overrunning the UN-declared safe area of Gorazde; critics described the statement as a virtual invitation for continued Serbian attacks.

Pentagon officials noted, however, that Mr. Perry also left open the possibility of NATO air strikes against the besieging forces if circumstances warranted.

See PERRY, Page 3

Palestinian Kills Israeli In New Attack Of Revenge

Territories Sealed Off;
Peres Says Gaza-Jericho
Talks Will Go Ahead

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A Palestinian from the Gaza Strip opened fire Thursday with a submachine gun on a bus stop near the port city of Ashdod in southern Israel, killing one Israeli and wounding four. Bystanders returned fire and killed the Palestinian.

For the second day in a row, Islamic guerrillas claimed responsibility for the violence, saying it was revenge for the Hebron massacre.

As victims of a car-bomb attack Wednesday in the Israeli town of Afula were eulogized at funerals attended by thousands of mourners, angry demonstrations broke out and a representative of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government was jeered and had to be escorted away by the police.

Israel sealed off the West Bank and Gaza Strip, denying all Palestinians permission to enter Israel's pre-1967 borders and barring all Arab cars from crossing at checkpoints. A partial closure had been in effect since the Hebron massacre on Feb. 25. Prior to the closures, about 50,000 Palestinians were crossing into Israel each day for work.

Israeli officials expressed disappointment and anger that Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had remained silent on the Afula car-bombing, although several other prominent Palestinians condemned it. In Cairo, Mr. Arafat was repeatedly asked about the bombing and refused to condemn it.

[The United States said Thursday it was not satisfied with the PLO's reaction to the murders of Israeli civilians and expected Mr. Arafat to condemn the killings. Reuters reported from Washington.]

Shimon Shetret, the hawksish Israeli economics minister, called for a postponement in the Gaza-Jericho talks until Mr. Arafat condemned the suicide car-bombing, which killed eight people, including the driver of the car.

But Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said that the talks in Cairo would not be derailed by the attacks, and Israeli officials said negotiations would resume early next week.

However, Israelis said the discussions hit new snags this week on issues which they thought had been settled in earlier rounds, such as which roads in the Gaza Strip and Jericho will be used by the Palestinian police. As a result, the expected arrival of Palestinian police officers has been delayed, officials said.

The Afula and Ashdod attacks were both directed at bus stops inside Israel, and have unleashed new fears among Israelis of a wave of revenge for the Hebron massacre, in which an Israeli settler opened fire on Arab worshippers, killing at least 29. Mr. Rabin's government is under pressure to respond, and he summoned his security cabinet in a rare Friday meeting in discussion of the security situation.

The attack on Thursday occurred at 9:30 A.M. along the main road between Tel Aviv and the Gaza Strip, at a busy intersection near Ashdod where soldiers and workers often hitchhike.

Ali Taleb Amawi, a resident of the Beach Refugee Camp in Gaza, had permission from the Israeli authorities to cross into Israel. At the junction, he opened fire on the bus shelter with an Israeli-made Uzi submachine gun.

Israel radio reported that the weapon had been stolen recently from a Gaza army base. The shooting killed a civilian, Yishai Gedassi, 31, and wounded four others. Two bystanders then opened fire and killed Mr. Amawi. Police said they had found six additional ammunition clips on his body, as well as a knife.

Also on Thursday, two Israelis were stabbed

See ISRAEL, Page 4

Europe Sets Sights on 'Son of Concorde'

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Fearing Europe will be left behind in the international effort to develop a long-range supersonic jetliner, the three largest European aerospace companies said Thursday they would mount a \$100 million-a-year research program to develop technologies that could be used in a "Son of Concorde."

Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC and Deutsche Aerospace AG — the main partners in the Airbus consortium — said they would seek backing from their respective governments for the joint research effort, which they describe as preliminary to determining the

feasibility of an airliner that can carry 250 passengers across the Pacific at half the conventional travel time and for little more than the price of a first-class ticket.

The 25-year-old Concorde, designed by an Anglo-French venture, carries 100 passengers with a flying range that limits it to trans-Atlantic flights.

Though industry analysts remained highly skeptical of the technical and commercial feasibility of the concept, the research accord was welcomed by the U.S. aerospace industry, which has been working on the same concept with the financial help of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Officials said the agreement was aimed at

giving Europe a significant role to play — along with the United States and Japan — in the airliner's eventual development, which could cost between \$10 billion and \$20 billion.

"We're trying to sensitize our governments to the fact that Europe should be up to the American effort," said Patrice Prevot, spokesman for Aerospatiale. "It's absolutely essential for the future."

European industry leaders have been lobbying their governments in recent months to support supersonic research and development, with one executive warning that if the Europeans did not act, they would end up as only

See FLY, Page 3

Fishing Feuds Spur Asia Naval Buildup

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Competition for dwindling stocks of fish is causing increasing tension in the Asia-Pacific region, with national navies ready in use force to protect their countries' fishing zones against poachers.

Although part of the military buildup relates to uncertainty about the intentions of countries like North Korea, China and Japan, rivalry for control of maritime territory and resources is also a major cause of friction.

"It is a serious problem," said Najid Razak, Malaysia's defense minister.

He said that one of the reasons that Malaysia was planning to spend \$1.6 billion on a program to build 27 naval patrol vessels over the next 15 years was to "supervise and enforce" protection in its "exclusive economic zone" under the terms of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The 80-meter-long patrol vessels, with a displacement of around 1,200 tons, will be well armed. Each will carry a helicopter and have sophisticated surveillance equipment.

In the Southeast Asian region, Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma, Vietnam, the Philippines and

Australia have all complained of increased poaching by foreign fishermen and said they would apply increased naval power to control the problem.

In Northeast Asia, Japan was warned by Moscow earlier this month that the Russian military would use force to keep Japanese trawlers away from rich fishing grounds around the disputed Kuril Islands.

The warning followed an incident in which Russian patrol boats and combat helicopters drove five Japanese fishing vessels out of the area.

The 1982 UN convention was supposed to end disputes over fishing and the exploitation of other valuable maritime resources, such as oil and gas, by giving states the right to regulate these activities in an exclusive zone within 200

See FISH, Page 4



DISTRESS SIGNAL — Three Vietnamese refugees flying from a Hong Kong detention center. They are enveloped by tear gas fired by guards to break up a protest by hundreds of refugees facing deportation. A 27-year-old woman who fell from a roof was hospitalized in fair condition.

Kiosk

Pope May Delay Trip to Lebanon

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican gave a strong signal on Thursday that Pope John Paul would delay a planned visit to Lebanon, which has been hit by recent bomb attacks.

His chief spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, said the Pope was determined that the visit, which has been tentatively scheduled for late May, should take place, but added that it had to be staged "at the right moment."

"The problem is that the people who go to Masses must have the required security," he added. "These risks always exist and we must always work so that they don't exist."

Leisure
When in St. Petersburg, go by the book, and follow the steps of Rasolnikov. Page 8.

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Bridge Page 5.
Weather Page 28.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 13.53 3,893.28	Down 0.02% 110.38

The Dollar	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.717	1.715
Pound	1.473	1.468
Yen	104.90	104.55
FF	5.877	5.8705

Vatican Honors Holocaust Victims

Ceremony, a First for Pope, Is Sign of Warming Relations

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II joined the chief rabbi of Rome on Thursday at a solemn ceremony to honor the memory of the victims of the Holocaust.

It was the first time the Pope has officially honored the memory of the millions of European Jews killed by the Nazis on the day Jews have set aside for this.

"Many at that time mourned, and their lament resounds still," the Pope told 5,000 guests in the audience hall next to St. Peter's Basilica. "We hear them here, too. Their lament did not perish with them, but lifts up strong, struggling, heartrending, and it says, 'Do not forget us.'"

Just before the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of London began Max Bruch's "Kol Nidre," which evokes the prayer spoken on Yom Kippur, the holiest night in the Jewish year, the Pope came down the red-carpeted main aisle accompanied by Rome's chief rabbi, Elio Toaff, and the president of Italy, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

Earlier, six survivors of concentration camps, one raising a grandchild, and six candles on a large menorah, the ceremonial candelabra, one for each million of the 6 million Jews who perished in Europe.

"The candles lit by some of the survivors," the Pope said, speaking in Italian and briefly in English, "seek to demonstrate symbolically that this hall has no narrow limits, but that it contains all the victims: fathers, mothers, sons, brothers, friends."

"In our memory they are all present," he said. "They are with you, they are with us."

The menorah has particular resonance for Rome's Jewish community, since the original candelabra from the Second Temple was transported to Rome by soldiers of the Flavian emperor after they destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A.D., and is depicted in the forum on the arch erected for the Emperor Titus, who also settled thousands of Jewish slaves in his capital.

Rabbi Toaff did not speak at the concert, but in a statement he said the Pope's effort to commemorate the Holocaust "was much appreciated by the Jews."

The Pope was visibly moved, and many in the hall wept openly, as the actor Richard Dreyfuss read Kaddish, the Hebrew prayer for the dead, to the composition by Leonard Bernstein.

The Pope's allowing of a service of largely Jewish inspiration within the Vatican was seen by most Jews present as a measure of his efforts to embrace the world's Jews as the "elder brothers" of Christians.

The concert, which was largely organized by the American conductor Gilbert Levine, who is Jewish and a close acquaintance of the Pope, came a little more than three months after the Pope ended a long hesitation and agreed to formal recognition by the Vatican of Israel.

Some Jewish leaders said the Pope had revived the revolution in Catholic-Jewish relations set in motion by Pope John XXIII and the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65, which rejected the long-standing teaching among Roman Catholics that Jews were collectively responsible for Christ's death.

"Vatican and Holocaust," said Mr. Levine, who first met the Pope during his tenure as music director of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Krakow, Poland, where the Pope formerly was the archbishop.

Indeed, some among the roughly 100 Holocaust survivors, with children and grandchildren in tow, felt they were somehow experiencing the impossible.

At an audience earlier in the day, Jack Eisner, a survivor of the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto uprising who lives in New York, told the Pope: "My Grandma Hannah had 11 grandchildren. My Grandmother Masha had 20 grandchildren. Only I alone survived."

"As a young boy growing up in prewar Warsaw, I feared crossing the sidewalk next to a church," he said. "Now, some 50 years later, the unthinkable is happening."

Tullia Zevi, the president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, said the concert was as an important step Catholic-Jewish reconciliation.

But she and other Jewish leaders made clear that they were still dissatisfied that the Vatican had not issued a long-promised papal document "that not only condemns the Holocaust and pays homage to the victims, but also ties it to a sincere analysis and reappraisal of the implications and consequences of centuries of preaching of contempt for the so-called killers of Christ."

Hostilities Ease Among Italy's Rightists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The federalist leader Umberto Bossi held talks on Thursday with Italy's neofascists, outlining his proposals on forming a new government and decentralizing power from Rome.

"It was a positive meeting," Gianfranco Fini, leader of the neofascist National Alliance, said following the unexpected one-hour meeting.

The encounter was their first since last week's general elections delivered a landslide victory for the rightist Freedom Alliance, a three-party grouping of Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia, Mr. Bossi's Northern League, and Mr. Fini's National Alliance.

The triumph has since been clouded by squabbling within its ranks.

Mr. Fini said Thursday that the talks centered on League calls for federalism, the main condition Mr. Bossi has put on joining a government.

Asked if the League had dropped its opposition to the National Alliance taking part in a future government, Mr. Fini said: "I think that problem has been overcome."

Roberto Maroni, League leader in the lower house of Parliament, said his party would even be prepared to drop objections to Mr. Berlusconi leading the next government if the administration made federalism its main objective.

"We have managed to convince a party that is the main inheritor of a strong central state to sit down at a table and discuss federalism," Mr. Maroni said on state television of the meeting with the neofascists.

The Thursday meeting was a watershed in relations between the neofascists and Mr. Bossi, who contemptuously branded the National Alliance the "gallows party" during the campaign.

The meeting also raised hopes that Mr. Bossi and Mr. Berlusconi would bury their differences over the shape of the government.

On Tuesday, Mr. Berlusconi suspended talks on trying to form a government after Mr. Bossi delivered another broadside against him. He has threatened to force new elections if the League continues to block progress.

The tycoon kept up a war of words on Thursday with Mr. Bossi, who has dubbed him "Berlusconi" and called him unfit to be prime minister because of his vast interests in the media and other businesses.

"Bossi is as dangerous and as unpredictable as a wounded wild boar," Mr. Berlusconi was quoted as saying in La Stampa newspaper. (Reuters, AP)

Dresden Starts to Rebuild a Symbol

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

DRESDEN — Nowhere in Germany are memories of World War II and its consequences more painfully alive than here, in what was the most beautiful city on the Elbe until it was shattered in the firestorm that followed the Allied bombing raids of Feb. 13-14, 1945.

For nearly 50 years, the most poignant symbol of that destruction was a pile of blackened stone on the site of the Protestant Church of Our Lady, whose elegant Baroque dome, shaped like a great stone bell, was immortalized by Canaletto in his 18th-century paintings of the riverfront.

The ruins became a concrete symbol of the futility of war and of German penitence, but also, for the Communists who ran East Germany until it began dissolving in 1989, a silent reminder that American and British bombers, not the Russians who later occupied the city and imposed communism on it, had destroyed its cultural heritage.

Now, after much soul-searching and debate, the dome is about to rise again. Supporters of the reconstruction hope for help from abroad, but say they also want the rebuilt church to be a monument to reconciliation.

"The will to rebuild the church never disappeared," said Eberhard Burger, the engineer in charge of the project. Already, 9,200 stones have been recovered and numbered to be used in completing the reconstruction by 2002, in time for the city's 800th anniversary four years later.

"We want to bear most of the financial responsibility ourselves, but we hope for some help from abroad as a contribution to restoring something of what all in the war bore some common responsibility for destroying," Mr. Burger said.

He and others say that rebuilding the church would also be a symbol of encouragement to the city's 500,000 people that reunification and the end of communism brought not only temporary hardships like unemployment but also more lasting political, economic and spiritual renewal.

"Some people thought that the rubble should be left as it was, as a memorial," said Hans-Helfried Richter, 62, who was visiting the ruins the other day. "But the remaining walls were beginning to fall apart, and experts said they would collapse soon if nothing was done to stabilize them."

Mr. Richter, who was evacuated from Dresden as a teenager after the firestorm and later became a musician in Hamburg, has returned to live in a house on the city's outskirts. His wife is an assistant to the director of the Dresden opera house, designed by the 19th-century architect Gottfried Semper and restored to its prewar splendor under Communist rule.

His grandfather Oskar was a pastor of the church early in the century. "I think it's wonderful that it's going to be rebuilt," Mr. Richter said.

After the Communist authorities kept deferring church requests to rebuild the landmark, along with parts of the Saxon royal palace and its nearby Baroque Roman Catholic cathedral, the ruins themselves became a place of pilgrimage for the East German peace movement, out of which grew the resistance that finally brought down the Communists peacefully in 1989.

The movement to revive the plans to rebuild the church began in 1990, under the chairmanship of Ludwig Güttler, a trumpet virtuoso, over objections from those who believed that the ruins were their own most effective memorial.

The foundation for the reconstruction has

raised about \$7.5 million so far of the estimated \$150 million cost. It is trying to raise the rest through devices like offering individual stones to donors for "adoption" at \$1,500 apiece.

Saving an important symbol of the futility of war and ideological confrontation is also the object of a citizens' initiative 80 kilometers down the Elbe in Torgau, where Soviet and American soldiers met on April 25, 1945, as the Allies were closing in on Berlin.

Pictures of the encounter, on a steel highway bridge across the Elbe, went around the world, and even during the Cold War American and Soviet war veterans met periodically at a memorial on the west bank.

In Torgau, unification brought a new bridge, a concrete and steel span next to the old one. The authorities want to tear the old one down, but Uwe Niedersen, a history of science professor, and Philipp Schreck, an engineer, want to preserve it as a monument, if they can raise the \$3.4 million or so that it would cost.

Mr. Niedersen, who gets American and Russian soldiers to come back every April for what his citizens' group calls a "down by the river" weekend featuring American and Russian jazz bands, said he hoped to have President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia attend the 50th anniversary celebration next year.

"The first really genuine citizens' celebration was right after the fall of communism in 1990," he said.

Now, he said, "People sometimes ask me why we are celebrating a German defeat. I tell them that what we want to preserve is the memory of the defeat of dictatorship, and the lesson that what divides people and leads to wars is less important than the common values that unite them."

Korean Says Bomb Could Deter Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The main objective of a North Korean nuclear arsenal would be as a deterrent to Japan, according to a North Korean diplomat.

The North Korean government insists, in the face of worldwide suspicions, that it has neither the intention nor the ability to build nuclear bombs.

However, Pyongyang's ambassador to India, Cha Song Ju, said in an interview with the South Korean news agency Yonhap in New Delhi, "Our nuclear arms, if developed, would be primarily designed to contain Japan."

North Korea has regularly assailed Japan for its brutal 1910-1945 colonial rule of Korea and accuses the Japanese of seeking to return to militarism.

North Korea and Japan have no diplomatic relations, having failed in 1990-1992 bilateral talks to end their long enmity and come to terms.

There was no official reaction from the Japanese government on Thursday to Mr. Cha's remarks, which were made on Wednesday.

Many Japanese officials and commentators have said, however, that they feared North Korea would launch a preemptive missile attack on Japan if the current crisis over the North's suspected nuclear program triggered hostilities.

"The first obvious targets for these missiles are the U.S. bases in Japan," a military commentator, Kenji Ebata, said in a recent interview.

"Such an attack would serve two purposes: to take out their primary enemy forces in a preemptive strike and serve a warning to Japan."

North Korea's Rodong-1 missile is reported to have a range of about 1,000 kilometers, enough to hit western and central Japan.

U.S. bases that would fall within range include the U.S. Navy base at Sasebo, on the East China Sea coast of Kyushu Island, and the nearby air base at Iwakuni.

Japanese government officials have privately said North Korea would try to take advantage of the historical Korean enmity against Japan.

In the interview with Yonhap, Mr. Cha said that North Korea would not target South Korea or the mainland United States with any future nuclear missiles.

Yonhap quoted Mr. Cha as saying that Japan's intention to develop its own nuclear arsenal was an "openly known thing."

In a related development, the South Korean newspaper reported Thursday that North Korea had targeted some of its surface-to-surface missiles on China.

The newspaper said Chinese military intelligence had told South Korea sources that South Korea missiles launched from several of the North's sites could reach industrial areas in northeast China. (Reuters, AP)



Umberto Bossi, the Northern League leader, after a meeting with members of his party in Rome.

Fresh Troops Move Into Natal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ESHOWE, South Africa — Hundreds of troops in armored vehicles rolled into Natal province on Thursday to bolster a state of emergency in the Zululand border area less than three weeks before South Africa's first all-race election.

A security force statement said 20 blacks had been killed in 11 separate attacks that took place during the 24-hour period from Wednesday morning to Thursday morning. The report did not attempt to distinguish between political and criminal attacks, but much of the fighting occurred in areas with long-running political feuds.

The head of the national election commission said the violence would not force a postponement of the balloting in Natal and the KwaZulu black homeland. The election is set for April 26-28.

The ultimate message about KwaZulu-Natal is that the show

will go on. Johann Krieger, chief of the Independent Electoral Commission, said at a news conference in Johannesburg.

As part of the effort to stop the violence, a convoy of mechanized and motorized infantry of more than 600 men moved Thursday into the military base of Eshowe in northern Natal.

Colonel Eddie Viljoen, northern Natal operations commander, said, "We must create a stable platform for peace and stability or else we will see ravages like in Angola and elsewhere."

Most of the soldiers were white civilian reservists from Natal. More than 120 people have been killed in the region since March 31 when President Frederik W. de Klerk declared a state of emergency to stop unrest and safeguard the elections.

The army reinforcements bring to more than 3,000 the total number of troops deployed in Natal province and the KwaZulu homeland, stronghold of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party, which is boycotting the election.

Colonel Viljoen said hundreds more reservists were being readied. The state of emergency was prompted by a surge in fighting between supporters of the African National Congress, which is widely expected to win the election, and Inkatha. More than 10,000 people have been killed in a decade-long conflict between the two parties.

A joint report by the South African and KwaZulu governments and the Independent Electoral Commission said on Tuesday that free and fair elections would be impossible in the present political climate in KwaZulu.

Electoral commission officials flew to Natal on Thursday to assess the situation, a spokesman said. The violence will dominate a meeting Friday between Mr. de Klerk, the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Chief Buthelezi, who is KwaZulu's chief minister, and the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini.

Chief Buthelezi and the king have called for the elections to be postponed and are demanding virtual autonomy for KwaZulu-Natal in a post-apartheid South Africa.

Mr. Mandela said he plans to hold a two-hour meeting with the king before the full talks get under way. The meeting, at an undisclosed venue, is the first that will bring all four leaders together. (Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Greece Rejects Deadline on Embargo

ATHENS (AP) — Greece said Thursday that it would not give in to the European Union's demand that it lift its embargo on the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia by April 13 or face a lawsuit in the European Court of Justice.

Instead, it called on the European Commission, the EU's executive body, to rescind its decision to send the issue to the court. "We hope that the European Commission will consider the facts in a more contained and mature way, and change its position," a government spokesman said.

The spokesman reiterated Greece's stand that it will only lift the Feb. 16 embargo once its neighbor stops using an ancient Greek symbol on its flag and changes its constitution so as not to reflect what Greece calls expansionist aims. Greece argues that its neighbor's use of the name Macedonia implies claims on the northern Greek province called Macedonia.

Close Mitterrand Aide Kills Himself

PARIS (AFP) — A close associate and personal friend of President Francois Mitterrand of France, Francois de Grossouvre, committed suicide in his office at the Elysee Palace on Thursday, sources said.

Mr. De Grossouvre, 76, an associate of the president for 30 years, resigned as a presidential adviser in 1985 but was still officially employed as an organizer of presidential hunting expeditions. Widely regarded as an influential backstage figure, Mr. De Grossouvre carried out several confidential and delicate missions abroad, notably in the Middle East.

Acted Alone, Mexican Gunman Says

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Investigators are interrogating political activists about a possible conspiracy to kill the country's leading presidential contender, but the man who admits pulling the trigger says he acted alone.

Mario Alberto Martinez, 23, a factory worker, testified Wednesday that he did not know any of the other four men charged in the March 23 slaying of Luis Donaldo Colosio in Tijuana and said the killing "was not premeditated."

"I want to clarify that those you are accusing are innocent," Mr. Alberto said. He made the statements as he was charged with criminal association. The four other men, all involved with the party security detail hired to guard Mr. Colosio, pleaded not guilty and denied knowing Mr. Alberto.

Far-Rightist Not Charged in Germany

BONN (Reuters) — German prosecutors on Thursday dropped an attempt to bring charges against Franz Schönhuber, a far-right leader and former Waffen SS officer, for accusing two Jewish leaders of inciting anti-Semitism.

The public prosecutor's office in the Bavarian town of Landsberg, near where Mr. Schönhuber publicly attacked Ignatz Bubis and Michel Friedman, said his accusation did not amount to a general incitement to race hatred. "The statement was against two clearly named personalities and cannot be seen as a comment about the Jews living in Germany," the prosecutor's office said.

Mr. Schönhuber last month accused Mr. Bubis, who is head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, of being "the worst inciter of hatred in the country" and "the real cause of anti-Semitism." Speaking after the first synagogue firebomb since the Third Reich, he later included Mr. Friedman, head of the Frankfurt Jewish community, in the same category.

Bhutto Links India to Nuclear Halt

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said Thursday she would reject any U.S. demands to stop development of a nuclear arsenal unless India agreed to similar limits. India exploded a bomb in 1974, and Pakistan is believed to be able to assemble one.

Strobe Talbot, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, who is to arrive in Pakistan on Friday from India, was expected to offer Miss Bhutto a deal: Pakistan could get delivery of 38 F-16 fighter jets, but only if it freezes its nuclear-weapons program and allows international verification.

France to Lodge D-Day VIPs in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — France, which sparked an outcry when it canceled D-Day hotel bookings for Canadian and British veterans to make room for foreign officials, said on Thursday the officials would probably be lodged in Paris, far from the action.

"These commemorations are for the veterans and there can no question of doing anything that could hamper them," Veterans Affairs Minister Philippe Mestre said at a news conference. "Right now, it looks like we will lodge the VIPs in Paris," he said. The Normandy beaches are about 250 kilometers from the French capital.

The government earlier this week backed down on a plan to push about 200 veterans out of a hotel in Deauville, near the invasion beaches, to provide space for the foreign officials.

AZT Use Fails to Prevent AIDS Onset

LONDON (Reuters) — The anti-AIDS drug AZT does not prevent the development of the fatal disease in people who are infected with the virus but have not yet shown any symptoms, British and French researchers reported.

The so-called Concorde report, published in Friday's edition of the British medical journal Lancet, supports initial findings that the drug is of little or no use in preventing the onset of AIDS in people who have become infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes the disease.

AZT, known generically as zidovudine, has been shown effective in prolonging the life of patients with full-blown AIDS. "The hope was that use of zidovudine earlier in infection might delay disease progression and therefore further improve survival," the Lancet report said. "The results of Concorde do not encourage the early use of zidovudine in symptom-free HIV-infected adults."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Paralyzed by Transport Strike

PARIS (AFP) — A 24-hour public transport strike paralyzed Paris and the surrounding region on Thursday, virtually shutting down Metro and bus services. Massive traffic jams built up as people tried to get to and from work by car while thousands walked in rain or waited for taxis.

Officials said main highways around the capital were clogged by a total of 230 kilometers of traffic jams in the morning. The strike hardened during the day and by evening nine out of the 13 Metro lines were shut and 236 bus routes were running at 10 percent of capacity. Regional express commuter trains, known as the RER, were also severely curtailed, but trains run by the national rail company operated normally.

The United States on Thursday warned its citizens in Algeria to leave if they lacked "effective protection" and advised travelers to stay away because of politically-motivated violence targeting foreigners. (AFP)

The first international bridge over the Mekong River opens on Friday between Thailand and Laos, bringing the vision of an Asian superhighway from Singapore to China closer to reality. (Reuters)

Zarich's commuter rail system will deploy a team of 75 "guardian angels," or unarmed security guards, in October, officials announced. Like those who patrol the New York subway system, they will wear easily identifiable green jackets and baseball caps. (AFP)

Edinburgh's monument to Sir Walter Scott will stay dirty, the city council has ruled, ending a four-year dispute over a £2 million plan to clean it up. Objectors had said the chemical cleaning of the 150-year monument would damage the stone. (Reuters)

Plans to build the world's largest cruise liner, a 100,000-ton monster that will ply the Caribbean, were announced by the Panosular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. in London. The vessel will be built by the Italian firm Fincantieri for \$385 million and put into service in 1997. (AP)

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THE AMERICAS / A REPORT CARD

Cash Fails to Improve Segregated Schools

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two decades and hundreds of millions of dollars after the U.S. courts ordered states to financially compensate certain segregated schools, a Harvard University study concluded that there is "no indication" that the education of these minority students has improved.

The study examined four school districts ordered to spend extra money on overwhelmingly black schools and found "no evidence whatsoever that the expensive programs and extra money has redressed the harms of segregation."

The "Still Separate, Still Unequal" report said there is no concrete evidence that the extra money has improved test scores. In some school districts test scores show that the disparity between black and white students is widening.

Gary Orfield, director of the Harvard Project on School Desegregation, said an extensive examination of schools in Prince George's County, Maryland; Little Rock, Arkansas; Austin, Texas, and Detroit showed that the "solution

proposed by the courts is not working and not even being attempted."

The findings are significant because federal courts continue to order states to pay huge sums of money to predominantly black schools to compensate for past discrimination. One of the most widely publicized cases is the \$32 million spent on a single school in Kansas City, Missouri. The school, built to be the finest in the country, has not shown measurable education improvement.

"Just putting money into schools is not likely to produce benefits," Mr. Orfield said. He added that schools have more responsibility than spending money on disadvantaged children. "Nobody has bothered to find if this has had an effect," he said.

But Edward M. Feley, the Prince George's County superintendent of schools, called the report "unfair" and "misleading."

He said the court ordered 21 of its schools to reduce class size and add programs and teachers; it never instructed the school district to monitor the educational progress of the students.

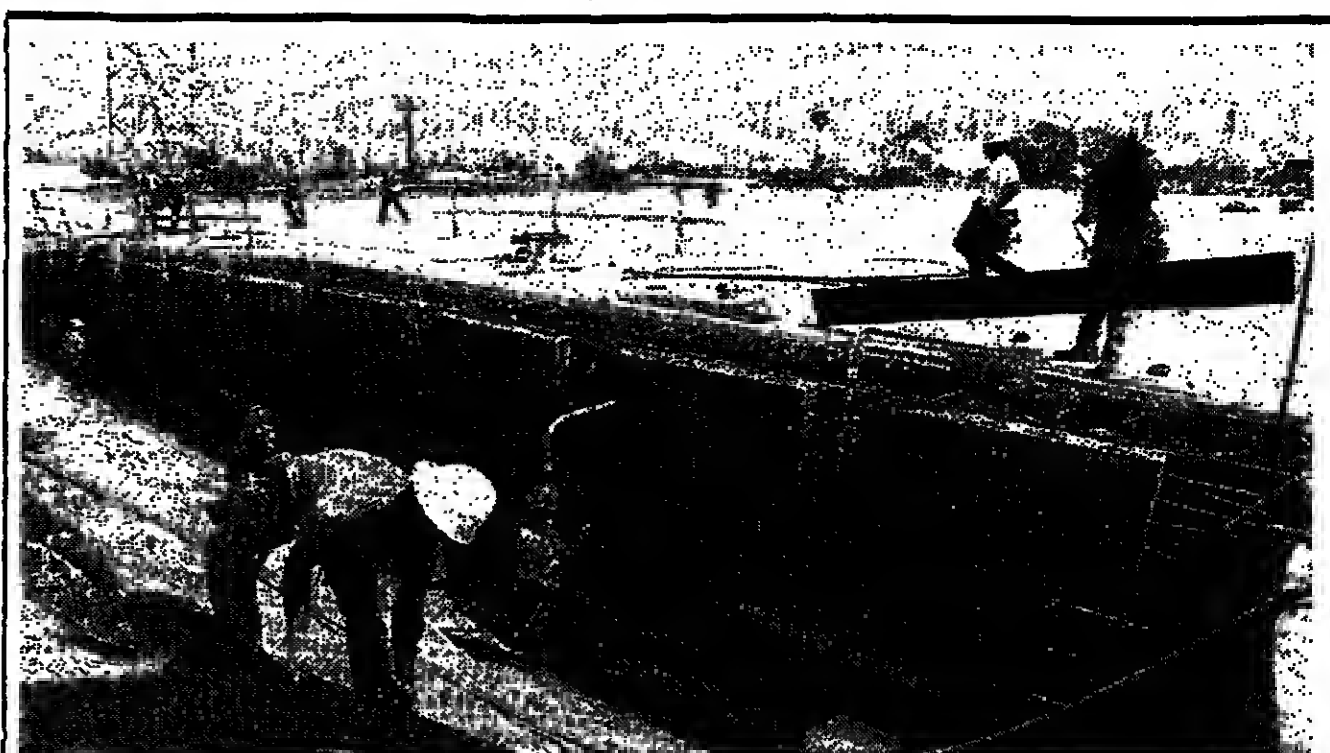
"This is not millions of dollars wasted," he said. "This money has been put to excellent use."

"It's totally unfair for someone from Harvard years later to say there should have been a different goal," he added.

Mr. Feley said that everyone would like to know what the educational impact of the extra funds has been. In fact, he said, his school district was recently turned down for a federal grant that would have paid for such an assessment.

Around the country, many states welcomed a 1977 Supreme Court remedy in the *Milliken v. Bradley* case involving Detroit public schools. It freed states from being forced to order unpopular busing in cases where schools were deemed extremely difficult to integrate because they were located far from white neighborhoods.

"There is tremendous incentive to go down this path," said Edward Kirby, a chief author of the study. "It's politically easier than busing." But he said that "there is little to no evaluation" to see if it helps.



ROUND-THE-CLOCK REPAIRS — A crew working on the Santa Monica Freeway in Los Angeles, which was closed after suffering heavy damage in the Jan. 17 earthquake. The highway is scheduled to reopen Tuesday, several months ahead of schedule.

Away From Politics

● Lawyers representing breast implant patients say they have uncovered a 1975 study by researchers at Dow Corning Corp. showing that the silicone in the implants harms the immune system of mice. The lawyers examined 2 million pages of scientific documents provided by the company as part of a class-action suit against it. The 1975 study found that a particular type of silicone gel in purified form is highly toxic to the immune system. Mice that received various doses of the silicone suffered from impaired immune response.

● Suspected drunk drivers who fail a breath test in Virginia will lose their licenses on the spot, under one of the toughest driving-while-

intoxicated laws in the country, signed by Governor George Allen after its approval by the state legislature in March.

● An earthquake shook much of Southern California, causing a few cracks in buildings near the epicenter and sending some rocks onto a highway. No injuries were reported. The Wednesday quake measure 4.8 on the Richter scale.

● Two persons who lived for two years inside Biosphere 2, an experiment to create a prototype Martian colony, were arrested on charges of breaking into the domed complex and vandalizing it. Abigail Alling, 34, and Mark Van Thillo, 33, were taken into custody at a hotel in Tucson, Arizona, by state police

acting on an anonymous tip. They had been suspended from their jobs with the project.

● A leak in a fuel line discovered at the launch pad is so slight it will not interfere with the launching of the space shuttle Endeavour from Cape Canaveral Florida on Friday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. The leak was discovered as hydrogen was being loaded into storage tanks aboard Endeavour. NASA stopped loading the highly flammable hydrogen while engineers assessed the situation. They determined the leak was small enough to manage safely, and the operation resumed several hours later.

NYT, WP, LAT, Reuters, AP

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Ames Said Ready to Talk to Help Wife

WASHINGTON — With the CIA and FBI determined to learn whether Aldrich Ames had confederated inside the intelligence agency, the accused spy is showing his first willingness to cooperate with investigators, but only if they recommend leniency for his wife.

Mr. Ames has virtually no chance of negotiating leniency for himself, considering the damage investigators believe the 31-year Central Intelligence Agency veteran caused to U.S. intelligence interests and his possible complicity in the deaths of U.S. intelligence operatives in Russia.

Mr. Ames, 52, and his Colombian-born wife, Maria del Rosario Casas Ames, 41, were arrested on espionage charges Feb. 21. The deadline for a grand jury indictment, typically 30 days after an arrest, was extended an additional 30 days to give defense attorneys time to examine documents recovered by the FBI.

Prosecutors are intent on putting Mr. Ames in prison for life, according to sources close to the case. But the prospect of a possible deal for Mrs. Ames is a more complicated proposition. She has been suffering emotional distress since her incarceration, a factor said to be adding to Mr. Ames's desire to strike a deal for her. (LAT)

U.S. Lobbies for Liberal UN Abortion Plan

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is lobbying foreign governments for more liberal abortion language in a draft United Nations plan aimed at stabilizing the world's population. The State Department instructed diplomats in a cable last month to contact foreign governments and stress the U.S. wish for "stronger language on the importance of access to abortion services" in the draft document being prepared for a UN-sponsored conference in September.

The draft of a 20-year population stabilization program already has come under attack by Roman Catholics and anti-abortion forces. But the administration wants the document, which outlines goals and actions that participating countries should take, to support broader abortion availability.

In New York, delegates from more than 170 countries are drafting a 20-year plan for adoption by countries at the International Conference on Population and Development in September. (AP)

Ex-Clinton Partner Gets Whitewater Data

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has sent copies of Whitewater records to his former business partner, James McDougal, who had complained publicly earlier this year that he was unable to prepare his tax returns without the documents.

David E. Kendall, Mr. Clinton's lawyer, said in a letter to Mr. McDougal's attorney that he sent the records — about 2,000 pages of land sale contracts, escrow receipts and Whitewater bank account statements — to Mr. McDougal on Monday. Mr. Kendall's letter was released by the White House on Wednesday. Neither Mr. McDougal nor his attorney could be reached for comment.

The records, which the White House has declined to release to the public, include the collection of Whitewater-related papers that were in the possession of Vincent W. Foster, the White House deputy counsel who committed suicide last summer.

According to Mr. McDougal, whose account is not disputed by the White House, Mr. Foster obtained the Whitewater-related papers from Mr. McDougal before Mr. Clinton took office. At the Clintons' behest, Mr. Foster had offered to prepare several years of corporate tax returns for the Whitewater Development Corp. — the firm formed by the Clintons and Mr. McDougal to build a resort community in the Ozarks. Mr. McDougal apparently neglected to prepare and file the returns. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

James Carville, the Louisiana who was campaign adviser for Bill Clinton, an Arkansas, on allegations that the moral standards in Louisiana and Arkansas are lower than in the rest of the nation: "I resent the hell out of it." (WP)

Lelyveld Is Named Top Editor at Times

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — The New York Times announced a major shift in its newsroom leadership on Thursday, elevating Managing Editor Joseph Lelyveld, a former long-time foreign correspondent, to the post of executive editor.

Mr. Lelyveld, 57, will succeed Max Frankel, 64, who held the top editorial position at the paper for the past eight years.

In a surprise step, Mr. Lelyveld announced that Eugene L. Roberts Jr., a former Times editor and former executive editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, will become managing editor at the Times, the second-ranking position in the newsroom.

In 18 years as executive editor of the Inquirer, Mr. Roberts's newsroom staff won 17 Pulitzer Prizes and he was credited with completely overhauling the paper's news operations.

He left the Inquirer in 1990 and has been teaching journalism at the University of Maryland.

The New York Times is a 50 percent owner of the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Lelyveld was named managing editor of the Times in 1990. He was foreign editor from 1987 to 1989 and had reported for The Times from posts in London, New Delhi, Hong Kong and South Africa.

He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1986 for his book on apartheid, "Move Your Shadow."

Mr. Lelyveld, who joined The Times in 1962, also reported from the paper's Washington bureau and had served as a staff writer and columnist for The New York Times Magazine.

Mr. Frankel announced plans to step down. The Times said in a prepared statement, and will become a columnist for The New York Times Magazine, writing about communications and the media.

Mr. Roberts, 61, will take a three-year leave from the University of Maryland to work at the Times and plans to return to teaching after he reaches The Times's retirement age of 65.

The announcement of Mr. Lelyveld's elevation was made by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., publisher of The Times.

"I hope we will get sharper and

quicker," Mr. Lelyveld said in an interview.

He praised Mr. Frankel, saying that The Times had "increased its journalistic ambitions almost geometrically" during the Frankel years.

If Mr. Lelyveld represents The Times's widely acknowledged leadership in foreign news, Mr. Roberts represents experience in national affairs and newsroom management.

A North Carolina native who once covered local farm issues, he worked as chief Southern and civil rights correspondent for The Times in the mid-1960s, was a Times correspondent in Vietnam and served as The Times's national editor from 1969 to 1972.

Some of the best young reporters hired at the Inquirer under Mr. Roberts are now employed by The Times.

Under Mr. Frankel, The Times hired a number of younger reporters and editors and sought to bring more diversity to its newsroom and to the top editing positions in the newsroom.

A Pulitzer Prize recipient, Mr. Frankel reported for The Times from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and from its Washington bureau.

Before being named executive editor, he served as editorial page editor at the paper.

Disk Jockey's Ploy Devastates a Library

The Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — People stormed the Fort Worth Public Library, tearing pages from books and throwing volumes on the floor, after a radio station disk jockey, hoping to encourage reading, announced that he had hidden money in the stacks.

People were "climbing the shelves, stepping on each other and elbowing people in the face" to get at books, said Marsha Anderson, spokeswoman for the library.

When it was over, the library was a shambles, with several thousand dollars' worth of

damage. No one was hurt. The radio station said it would pay for the damage.

Listeners of A. W. Pantoja, a KYNQ-FM disk jockey, told library workers that the country music station had hidden up to \$10,000 in the books. But the station's program director, Dan Pearson, said Mr. Pantoja had offered only \$100.

"He thought putting a few dollars here and there might motivate people to go to the library," Mr. Pearson said. "It was never my intent to destroy a library. The last thing in the world I would want is to destroy a library."

About 4,000 fiction, reference, philosophy,

religion and social science books were strewn across the 100,000-square-foot (9,300-square-meter) building.

Mr. Pantoja had not asked the library for permission first.

"It was kind of a last-minute inspiration," Mr. Pearson said.

Several hundred people were in the first wave to hit the library. Librarians said they thought it was some kind of joke.

"I made an announcement over the public address system that the contest was over," Miss Anderson said. "That worked real well. Three hundred people kind of vaporized."

Policy Stalemate Erases U.S. Optimism Over Haiti

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — After months of struggling over how to restore democracy to Haiti, the Clinton administration faces a stalemate.

With its policies blocked by both sides and no new solutions in sight on how to reinstate Haiti's exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a growing number of officials have concluded that he will probably never be restored to power.

Despite President Bill Clinton's commitment to help reinstate Father Aristide, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has told other administration officials that all of the foreign policy crises he faces, including Bosnia-Kosovo and North Korea, Haiti is the area where he has the hardest time seeing an eventual resolution.

The reason, administration officials say, is a standoff on all sides. The military leaders who deposed Father Aristide in September

1991 show no sign of wavering in their opposition to his return. He has refused to make the moves the Clinton administration says are needed to form a broad-based government to press the military to step down. And the administration is adamant in rejecting

NEWS ANALYSIS

the request of Aristide supporters to use U.S. troops to depose the junta.

These gloomy conclusions are not universally shared in the administration, but even officials who are optimistic about restoring Father Aristide say for that to happen, several things have to fall into place, including winning a United Nations resolution to tighten the trade embargo against Haiti and persuading Father Aristide to do more to build a broad coalition.

Even then, many officials would put his chances of returning at less than 50 percent.

This downbeat outlook is a far cry from the early days of the Clinton administration when officials, confident that it would not be hard to dislodge Haiti's military, thought Haiti would be an easy foreign policy victory.

But officials now voice exasperation that the military leaders are dug in and that the embargo has failed to loosen the military's grip.

Administration officials refuse to say publicly that the chances of restoring Father Aristide are slim, partly because that would embolden the military to dig in further and partly because it would be an admission that U.S. Haiti policy is failing.

Trying to put the best face on their struggling policy, administration officials pledge to continue working with Father Aristide to help out the military.

But this is made difficult by the distrust between him and administration officials and by their often conflicting strategies.

Mr. Aristide supporters talk privately, they often say that, at a minimum, the threat of force or, preferably, military intervention is needed to return Father Aristide to power. But administration officials oppose the idea.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, who is chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations Committee subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, said: "I don't think there is any appetite for military action in Congress or the American public. There's no question that we have the military capacity to succeed. The more difficult question is what happens the day after you oust Haiti's military. What do you do? How long do you stay?"

Some officials say U.S. troops might have to stay several years after reinstating Father Aristide to prevent another coup and to maintain order in the streets.

"You end up as an occupying force," an administration official said.

Aristide Ends Refugee Pact

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the deposed president of Haiti, has informed President Bill Clinton that he is abrogating the 1981 treaty under which the United States claims the right to intercept Haitian refugees at sea and forcibly return them to the island.

White House officials confirmed they had received a letter from Father Aristide to Mr. Clinton but declined to comment immediately.

The Washington Post obtained a draft version of the letter, in which Father Aristide said he was renouncing the agreement because the United States had violated its obligation to provide refuge for people fleeing persecution and was endangering repatriated refugees.

U.S. officials have said previously that they would not abandon the policy, instituted by President George Bush in May 1992, of halting and sending home Haitians who try to sail to Florida.

In the draft letter, Father Aristide charged that repatriating the refugees puts them in danger from Haiti's military government.

But Michael D. Barnes, a former Democratic representative from Maryland who is Father Aristide's principal U.S. adviser, said that his action was not a call for Haitians to try to escape to the United States.

DEALS: U.S. and European Filmmakers Move to Join Forces

Continued from Page 1

makers. In particular, it declined to endorse or to reject recommendations by a panel of six leading industry experts, including Mr. Putnam, for tighter import barriers over 10 years and 2 billion European currency units (\$2.25 billion) of new aid a year for the European industry.

Those ideas "would really stir up a hornet's nest" if they were adopted as policy, said a U.S. official.

The commission paper "steered clear of preconceived ideas," said José de Deus Pinheiro, the Portuguese who is the EC commissioner in charge of film and TV policy. "We don't wish to exclude any idea that is worth looking into."

Still, the paper was not without controversy. It strongly suggests that the European Union should toughen enforcement of a broad-

cast directive, currently flouted by Britain, that requires at least 51 percent of television programming to be European.

That's tantamount to censorship, the U.S. official contended. "If you watch too many American movies, do red lights start flashing and your television turn off?" he said.

The commission itself remains deeply divided on the issue.

Frank Tonini, deputy managing director of the Motion Picture Association of America's Brussels office, called the commission paper's proposal to coordinate national subsidy systems and its suggestions on broadcast quotas "somewhat troublesome."

He welcomed the paper's overall tone, which treats movies as an industry rather than a cultural icon that needs protecting at all

costs, and blames much of the European industry's decline on the failure of filmmakers to produce popular films.

The paper aims to lay the groundwork for several months of debate among industry leaders and government officials, leading to actual policy recommendations from the commission around October.

The stakes are huge. Mr. Pinheiro said Europe's audiovisual industry market was worth 260 billion Euros a year and employed at least 1.8 million people, figures that could double by the year 2000. But deep inroads by Hollywood over the past decade have left Europe with a deficit of 3.6 billion Euros a year on programming.

It is the very weakness of the European industry that has spawned the new cooperation with Hollywood. European filmmakers

increasingly recognize the need to work with American studios to generate the funds needed to revive their industry, while Americans see a threat in the overall decline of the European cinema audience and the political fallout from the GATT dispute.

In a bid to foster cooperation, representatives of the Hollywood studios held an initial meeting with members of the Paris-based European Producers Club in early February in Brussels, and are due to meet here again at the end of this month.

Although both sides agreed to keep the talks secret to avoid inflaming passions, industry sources involved said discussions covered a wide range of possible cooperation, including a proposal to work for wider acceptance of dubbed movies in the American market.

Richard W. Stevenson of The New York Times reported from London:

The European companies said they believed that airlines would purchase between 500 and 1,000 of the new planes. Because of cost and environmental concerns, British Aerospace and Aerospaciale sold only 14 Concorde, seven each to British Airways and Air France.

The European partners said they have now decided on the general features of the plane, including a range of 6,200 miles (about 10,000 kilometers), 2,500 miles more than the Concorde and sufficient to reach Asia from the United States or Europe. The plane would have a passenger capacity of 250, 150 more than the Concorde, and would offer three classes of service to Concorde's one.

PERRY: Defense Chief Is New Foreign Policy Voice

Continued from Page 1

stances changed. On Wednesday, a State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry, played down the appearance of a rift, saying that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had reviewed the full transcript of Mr. Perry's remarks and agreed with their overall thrust.

Mr. Perry's rising prominence within the administration may have less to do with making policy than explaining it. In frequent speeches, interviews and several television appearances, he has established a reputation for lucid and mumbogous statements, such as his declaration last week that the United States would not permit North Korea to develop "significant" numbers of nuclear weapons.

In that respect, he benefits by comparison with Mr. Christopher, who has been criticized for lack of leadership and clarity, and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, who has largely avoided the limelight.

The perception is that he was a safe choice who would confine himself to reorganizing the Pentagon, but in fact he has stepped out rather smartly as an articulator of strategy," said Loren B. Thompson, deputy director of national security studies at Georgetown University.

Mr. Perry's relative bluntness may have caused consternation in some parts of the administration, but it also could prove a political asset to a president who has been accused of ducking hard choices in foreign policy. In effect, Mr. Perry as defense secretary can take the tough positions while President Bill Clinton casts himself in a more statesmanlike role.

Mr. Christopher, in a telephone interview this week, called Mr. Perry "a very gifted communicator" and added, "I don't regard him as being tougher or different than I am."

On the other hand, he said: "There is an obvious differentiation of functions. My job is the overall foreign policy and his is the military elements."

Mr. Perry was not supposed to make this much of a splash. A mathematician by training, he directed Pentagon research during the Carter administration and returned to the Defense Department in 1992 as Mr. Aspin's deputy. In between, he made a fortune as an entrepreneur in California's Silicon Valley and taught engineering and arms control at Stanford University.

As the new defense secretary, he generally was greeted by pundits and military analysts as a bright, but uninspiring technology enthu-

sia who likely would maintain a low profile.

The first sign that those early forecasts may have been wrong came in February, when a mortar shell explosion in the Sarajevo marketplace killed 68 people and triggered a worldwide plea for NATO intervention.

The U.S. response — using the threat of air strikes to force the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb heavy weaponry around Sarajevo — was a State Department initiative, and Mr. Perry's first instinct was to warn against hasty intervention.

Subsequently, however, he played a key role in orchestrating allied support for the plan, personally telephoning more than half of the 16 NATO defense ministers to invite them to a Feb. 19 meeting at Aviano Air Base, Italy, on the eve of the deadline for removal of the weapons. The result was an effective bit of diplomatic theater — with Mr. Perry reviewing allied pilots on the flight line as the clock ticked toward midnight — that culminated in Serbian acquiescence to the NATO demand.

More recently, Mr. Perry defended the administration against charges by conservatives that it had not been sufficiently vigilant in its policy toward Russia. In a speech and subsequent trip to the region, Mr. Perry said that the United States should combine vigilance with continued aid to Russia, not as a matter of altruism but of self-interest.

In the draft letter, Father Aristide charged that repatriating the refugees puts them in danger from Haiti's military government.

But Michael D. Barnes, a former Democratic representative from Maryland who is Father Aristide's principal U.S. adviser, said that his action was not a call for Haitians to try to escape to the United States.

FLY: Together, the Europeans Look Toward a 'Son of Concorde'

Continued from Page 1

suppliers to the Americans.

Randy Harrison, a spokesman for Boeing Co., said the Seattle company had been aware of the agreement, and saw it as a way the European aerospace giants "can present a united front to their governments" in order to obtain research subsidies.

A U.S. aerospace source said that a key element in the Europeans' agenda was to eventually obtain access to the research currently being conducted under the NASA-sponsored High Speed Research Program, which includes Boeing, McDonnell Douglas Corp., General Electric Co. and Pratt & Whitney, a division of United Technologies Corp. U.S. law currently prohibits NASA-sponsored research from being shared with foreign companies.

"The Europeans know we can't share R&D with them now, and there would be no way the law would change if they didn't put up an equal

effort," the source said. "It wouldn't be fair to U.S. taxpayers."

Since 1990, an international study group has been looking at the technical, economic and environmental issues at play in the feasibility of a long-range supersonic transport. The group's original members were Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Aerospaciale, British Aerospace and Deutsche Aerospace, with aerospace groups from Italy, Japan and Russia joining subsequently.

This group will continue its work, Mr. Harrison said.

The technical challenges center on development of a variable-cycle engine that can act as a conventional jet engine on takeoff, and then act more like a fighter jet engine at higher altitudes. The engine also has to meet current standards for ground level noise for conventional subsonic aircraft and emits much lower levels of toxins into the air.

The other environmental issue is the need to

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SINGAPORE

U.S. and Allies Seek Quick Dispatch of UN Force to Gorazde

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States and its NATO allies are urging the United Nations to quickly dispatch hundreds of Ukrainian and other peacekeepers to Serb-encircled Gorazde in eastern Bosnia, Clinton administration officials said Thursday.

British and French peacekeepers may be redeployed to join the Ukrainians in trying to protect the 65,000 civilians in the town.

"The plan is being put on a fast track," a senior U.S. official said. The United States stands ready to transport the Ukrainians, most of whom would come from Kiev, to a staging area, said the official, who added that it was not clear whether the Serbs would try to block the peacekeeping mission.

Approval by the United Nations was considered a virtual certainty. The size of the peacekeeping mission has not yet been determined. Ukraine offered about 800 soldiers. There may be more, including British and French forces already in the Balkans, the U.S. officials said.

Serbian nationalists shelled Gorazde for the 10th day in a row Thursday as the United Nations commander, Lieutenant General Michael Rose, shuttled between Bosnian government and Serbian commanders in a new bid to broker a lasting, nationwide cease-fire.

On Thursday night the two sides separately announced an immediate 24-hour countrywide cease-fire designed to allow the United Nations to get negotiations under way on Friday for a more durable cessation of hostilities.

Earlier this week, Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and General John Shalikashvili, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, ruled out U.S. military force to try to lift the siege of Gorazde.

But other administration officials asserted again Thursday that the United States stood behind a NATO commitment to protect peacekeepers with air power if they came under attack in Gorazde. The town was designated a "safe area" by the UN Security Council last year.

President Bill Clinton's national security adviser stressed Thursday that the peacekeepers would be protected by NATO air power.

"We stand by that commitment," said W. Anthony Lake in a speech at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He also said the

UN forces should be on their way to Gorazde as soon as possible.

"We must make clear to the Serbs and to the Serbs of Bosnia that the costs of continued intransigence are high," he said.

"Neither the president nor any of his senior advisers rules out the use of NATO power to help stop attacks such as those against Gorazde," Mr. Lake said.

The statement was drawn carefully to make it clear that Mr. Perry and General Shalikashvili supported the ultimatum.

The U.S. mediator on Bosnia, Charles E. Redman, is trying to revive peace talks to end the two-year-old war in Bosnia.

Mr. Redman is to visit Sarajevo this weekend after stopping first in Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

General Rose was considering whether to dispatch peacekeepers to Gorazde. Three UN military observers and eight of his liaison officers were permitted to proceed to the town amid mixed reports about its fate.

(AP, WP, NYT)



The Bosnian Serb commander, General Ratko Mladic, speaking to reporters in a Sarajevo suburb as the UN commander continued efforts Thursday to arrange a lasting cease-fire throughout Bosnia.

RWANDA: Bloodletting Sweeps Capital After Killing of 2 Presidents

Continued from Page 1

Front, who have been camped around the parliament building since last year.

Belgian sources said the reluctance of Mr. Habyarimana, 57, to comply with the terms of that accord to bring Tutsis into a transitional government may have led to the attack on his plane.

The two presidents were killed after returning from a conference of East African leaders in Tanzania.

Also among the victims of Thursday's violence were 17 Rwandan priests, who were executed by soldiers, according to Belgian news agency reports.

French and Belgian officials said that their

military forces at bases in other Central African countries had been placed on alert and were ready to move into Rwanda to protect the lives of expatriate workers as well as to bolster the UN peacekeeping contingent there.

International relief groups said they were also standing by to respond to a likely emergency situation in Central Africa if the violence continued in Kigali and spread to other areas.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi said that after the ethnic conflagration in Burundi last October, 700,000 Burundian refugees fled across the country's borders in three days.

In contrast to the orgy of violence in Kigali,

the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, was reported calm Thursday after receiving the news of Mr. Ntaryamira's death.

A former agriculture minister, Mr. Ntaryamira, 38, became president only a month ago as the consensus choice of the country's feuding political factions following the assassination last October of the country's first democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye.

The assassinations occurred as the two leaders were returning from the Tanzania conference having pledged to work toward ending the tribal violence that has made Rwanda and Burundi the two prime examples of ethnic troubles in postindependence Africa.

ISRAEL: Palestinian Gunman Kills Israeli as Revenge Attacks Mount

Continued from Page 1

and slightly wounded by Arabs at entrances to the Gaza Strip.

The violence came on a somber holiday in which Israel memorializes victims of the Nazi Holocaust with nationwide siren blasts during which Jews stop everything for two minutes of silence. The sirens went off as the wounded were being evacuated from the scene of the Ashdod attack.

At the Gaza refugee camp where he lived, Mr. Amawi was praised for the killing. As members of the Islamic Jihad erected a mourning

tent, his brother Awad, 38, a teacher, said, "I'm really proud of what my brother did."

He said Ali Amawi had been shot and injured eight times in stone-throwing clashes with Israeli troops during the Palestinian revolt. He said his brother was a follower of the militant Islamic Jihad, but took responsibility for the attack by Mr. Amawi.

Earlier Thursday, the military wing of Hamas, the Islamic resistance movement that said it had carried out the Afula attack, issued a leaflet pledging to carry out four more violent attacks.

"You turned the Id al-Fitr holiday into a black day, so we vowed to turn your Independence Day into hell," the leaflet said, referring to the Islamic feast that ends the holy month of Ramadan, and overt Thursday's celebration of Israel's creation in 1948. The leaflet asked merchants and citizens to stock up on food supplies "because an atmosphere of real war will take over the thousands of Israelis attending funeral services in Afula for the car-bomb victims. Micha Gold-

man, deputy education minister and a member of parliament who represented the government, was injured and forced to leave the funerals under police escort.

The leaflet demanded that settlers leave the West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying the Hamas military wing "will barrage their homes with

rockets that God sent us recently."

The reference to rockets was unusual.

The Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz reported Thursday that Israeli officials believe Hamas members gained skills in building car bombs after they were deported to southern Lebanon last year.

Thousands of Israelis attended funeral services in Afula for the car-bomb victims. Micha Goldman, deputy education minister and a member of parliament who represented the government, was injured and forced to leave the funerals under police escort.

Russia's Entangled Leadership Signals Get Crossed, Again, on Bases

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In another example of the increasing confusion between president and government these days in Russia that bewilders both officials and diplomats, President Boris N. Yeltsin on Thursday amended an order about military bases issued a day earlier that his foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, said he had never heard about.

The incident follows a similar episode of diplomatic consternation over apparently crossed signals between Mr. Yeltsin and his foreign and defense ministries over when Russia might sign the framework agreement for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace program.

The order Wednesday, which instructs the Foreign Ministry to negotiate permanent military basing agreements with former countries of the Soviet Union, appeared to be drawn up on the advice of the Defense Ministry.

The list of bases, which are reported to number about 30, include the Skrunda early-warning radar in Latvia, whose officials reacted angrily, warning of "Russian imperialism." And, according to the text of the order, published Thursday on the front page of the official gazette, Rossiyskiye Vesti, it was also approved by the Foreign Ministry.

But Mr. Kozyrev said Thursday: "We don't know where this order comes from or with whom it was agreed. Both diplomats and the military are standing with their mouths hanging open."

At first, Mr. Kozyrev called the plan for the 30 bases a "newspaper phantom," saying it was "intended to sow disharmony between the president and the government, the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry."

Mr. Kozyrev continued, according to Interfax news agency: "No one consulted the Foreign Ministry on anything of the kind. When such incidents occur, like this one with the presidential order, we are put in a very unpleasant situation."

As for Mr. Yeltsin, his spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, said Thursday that listing Skrunda had been a "technical mistake," since Russia and Latvia have already agreed to a four-year leasing arrangement for the early-warning station.

"There is no question of creating any kind of bases on the territory of Latvia," Mr. Kostikov said. The other bases to be negotiated are on the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States, where Russian troops continue to be stationed, remaining there after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Russian regular troops and border troops are in Tajikistan, for example, under an already negotiated treaty between Moscow and the Dushanbe authorities, while Russian troops of the 14th Army in Moldova, for example, are there with the permission of no one except an unrecognized breakaway statelet on the east bank of the Dniestr River.

Still, the Russian military would like to keep Skrunda, and Baltic leaders, who do not belong to the Commonwealth, are already worried that new nationalist noises from Russia will endanger the final pullout of all Russian troops from Estonia and Latvia.

Already gone from Lithuania, Russian troops remain in Latvia and Estonia, and negotiations are continuing on removing them by Aug. 31 under a preliminary agreement reached last August. But Russia said last month that it cannot pull out by then, a statement repeated in the Estonians no Wednesday.

The Estonians, who are living with less than 3,000 Russian troops, reacted strongly to what they perceived as Russian pressure, which includes a demand for \$23 million from the Estonians to help build housing for the Russian troops in Russia. Russia also wants Estonia and Latvia to allow former Soviet soldiers who served in the Baltics and retired there to remain.

While the Russians have complained bitterly about the treat-

ment ethnic Russians have received from the Baltic nations and tied troop withdrawals to changes in citizenship laws and language requirements, in fact the Russian withdrawals have proceeded regularly.

But there is a growing concern in the West that Russia harbors imperial ambitions, at least within the former territory of the Soviet Union, known as the "near abroad."

These concerns have been fed by an increasingly nationalistic tone coming from Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kozyrev since the strong showing by the ultranationalist party led by Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy in December elections, and by the impression that the Russian military, with little civilian oversight, is making its own foreign policy in places like Georgia, Moldova and Azerbaijan.

But Russian behavior has changed little in the last few months, and Russian requests that the United Nations help it monitor the peace in the "near abroad" have been met with steady refusals.

There is increasing worry, however, over Mr. Yeltsin's weakening position and reports of bad health. While he is accustomed to intervening suddenly in governmental matters with a quickly signed decree, which sometimes must be amended the next day, such incidents are occurring more often, and Mr. Yeltsin has been taking frequent rests.

FISH: Disputes Fuel Naval Buildup

Continued from Page 1

nautical miles of their shores. However, Joseph R. Morgan, a fellow in the program on international economics and politics at the East-West Center in Hawaii, said that in cases where there were overlapping claims or disagreements involving marine areas with valuable resources, the threat or use of naval force could be used to "influence the results."

Overfishing in Asia-Pacific waters and the predatory operations of countries with large, trawling fleets, such as Thailand, Taiwan, China, South Korea and Japan, have raised political tensions.

Officials in Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Vietnam have accused many Thai trawlers and their crews of operating without regard to international law and of using force to evade arrest.

Noting that a number of Thai trawlers were armed and larger than Malaysia's existing naval patrol vessels, Mr. Najib said that some also had "reinforced bows to

enable them to ram our patrol craft."

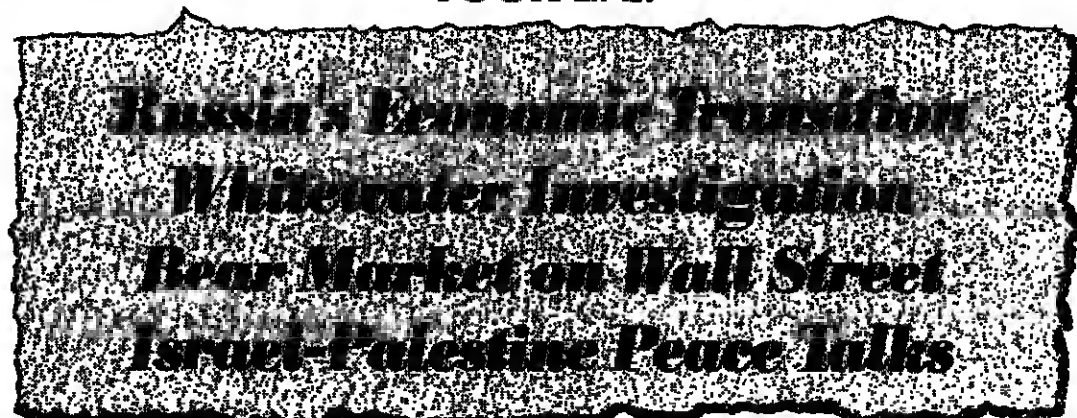
He said that ramming had occurred on several occasions and in one incident last year two Malaysian sailors who had boarded a Thai trawler as part of an arrest operation for poaching had been thrown overboard. One of the sailors drowned.

"It's a well-known fact that most of the prisoners in the region are full of Thai fishermen" arrested for fishing illegally in other countries' waters, Mr. Najib said.

He said that hundreds of Thai poachers were in Malaysian jails. The Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Manh Cam, said after a recent visit by Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of Thailand to Hanoi, that the onus was on Thailand to control its fishing fleet.

In January, the Indonesian Navy was called in after hundreds of local fishermen in more than 40 boats drove seven Thai trawlers into international waters after they were caught fishing close to Aceh, on the northwest coast of Sumatra.

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Ireland Irl.	230	125	65
Italy Lit.	600,000	320,000	150,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	7,700	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	420	230
Norway N.Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	25,000	14,000
Spain Pes.	48,000	25,000	14,000
Sweden (incl. hand deliv. Madrid)	55,000	27,500	14,500
Sweden (incl. hand deliv.)	53,100	27,000	14,000
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WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 21-22, 1994

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■ Frank Vargo Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce

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THE HEART OF THE MATTER: COMPETITIVENESS IN AMERICA, EUROPE & ASIA

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Don't Let Hamas Prevail

Hamas again proves that it is good at killing innocents. But how good is the Islamic resistance movement at politics? The car bomb for which it solicited credit on Wednesday was intended, Hamas said, to disrupt the autonomy bandwagon. In fact, it appears that many Palestinians favor the autonomy now on the cusp of completion by Palestinian and Israeli negotiators. They see it as woefully short of immediate statehood but better than continued Israeli occupation. By its terrorism, Hamas may be flouting not so much the Israeli will as the Palestinian will. Whether the organization diminishes or strengthens itself in its political competition with Yasser Arafat's mainstream PLO is the question of the hour.

After the atrocity by an Israeli terrorist in Hebron on Feb. 25, the general expectation set in that there would be a high-visibility Palestinian response. The bomb at Afula, north of Jerusalem, may be it, although one hesitates to conclude that the savage cycle of violence is at an end. Just as the Hebron crime allowed Israel's leadership to isolate Israeli extremists, however, so the crime in Afula challenges the Palestinian leadership to do the same. It can do

so by combating terrorism and keeping negotiations on track. If it succeeds, then the prospects of political coexistence between Arabs and Israelis may yet be advanced by these back-to-back events, horrendous as they are.

At least until Wednesday, the beginning of the end of the Israeli occupation was only days away. It is still in Israel's interest to stay on schedule. To ease the rage that makes the occupation dangerous to Israelis as well as Palestinians, things must change on the ground. That means pulling out Israeli troops and installing self-rule promptly in, first, Gaza and Jericho. Next all the burden falls on the two parties. Other Arab states are moving too slowly to deal Israel openly into regional affairs. Prospective donors to a new Palestinian cannot fall behind the pace of Palestinian readiness. Syria, Jordan and Lebanon must catch up at their respective peace tables. But already Israel and the PLO were starting to beef up the content of autonomy and to take on issues (land use, water) bearing on the next-stage final-status agenda. Afula cannot be allowed to break the negotiators' stride.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

China Makes It Difficult

Beijing's domestic political anxieties probably explain the latest charges against Wei Jingsheng, China's leading democracy campaigner, and the criminal investigation of his office assistant, Tong Yi. Deng Xiaoping has always put political control ahead of China's international reputation, and Mr. Wei, fearlessly outspoken since his release from a long prison term last fall, has had a special knack for getting under the paramount leader's skin. In fact, Mr. Deng is widely reported to have boasted to party colleagues a few years back that the indifference reaction of foreign governments to Mr. Wei's earlier incarceration proved that China could take a hard line on dissent without damaging its basic interests.

But this time Beijing may have miscalculated, badly. Mr. Wei is too symbolically important, and the May deadline set by the Clinton administration for deciding the future of U.S.-Chinese trade relations too near at hand, for Washington to look the other way again. Congress and American public opinion would rightly see such a show of indifference as legalistic hypocrisy.

Beijing has correctly concluded that the Clinton administration — including human rights champions in the State Department as well as trade and economic officials — is looking for a plausible way to justify renewing favorable tariff status this year. With that goal in mind, Secretary of State Warren Christopher has been scrambling to portray his recent bumpy visit to Beijing as a pragmatic success. But Beijing's latest high-profile crackdown —

which also includes a draconian sentence imposed on a Hong Kong journalist this week — threatens to make full renewal of China's trade privileges politically impossible.

That is surely not what Beijing wants. China, despite its public posture of indifference, knows that the economic development plans on which the Communist regime's survival depends would be devastated by trade sanctions. But without some timely help from Beijing, the Clinton administration could be forced into imposing those sanctions, harming American economic interests as well as China's.

The freedom of Wei Jingsheng is not one of the explicit conditions that Bill Clinton set down last May as the basis for deciding whether to renew China's trade privileges before they run out this July. On the two absolute conditions, policing prison labor exports and allowing freer emigration, China is already within reach of compliance. The other conditions deal with issues like treatment of Tiananmen Square prisoners, respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (which includes the right of all people to freedom of opinion and expression), honoring the distinctive traditions of Tibet and ending the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts. On these, nothing more is required than a judgment call by the secretary of state that there has been overall, significant progress.

But that judgment call will be hard to make, and to sustain in Congress, if China continues its provocative campaign against dissent.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Government at Its Worst

Millions of Sudanese are hungry, displaced or in full flight to other countries. The economy is in a free-fall brought on by horrendous mismanagement and a ruinous 10-year-old civil war. Yet the Sudanese government offers an astonishingly positive assessment of its performance. Authorities in Khartoum say Sudan offers a model of a successful Islamic revolution that other Islamic nations will want to emulate. The suffering and misery of the Sudanese people speak otherwise.

When it comes to the abuse of human rights, the government of Sudan has few sovereign peers. From summary executions to torture and other cruel and degrading treatment to the practice of the slave trade, Sudan ranks right up there with the worst practitioners. Freedom of association and conscience are honored in the breach. To freely practice one's own religion in Sudan, when the religion is non-Islamic, is to invite intimidation and harassment. And Sudanese children, it seems, have borne the brunt of their government's excesses, being made victims themselves of slave trafficking. Cases of flagrant abuses have been documented and highlighted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission as well as the Clinton ad-

ministration — all to little avail. In the face of evidence of rights violations or allegations of support for terrorism, Sudan continues to resort to weak rationalizations and denials on a scale that would embarrass most nations.

Nothing seems to faze the authorities in Khartoum. Sudan points with pride to its isolation from international credit markets and to the fact that it is one of the few countries in the world with no foreign reserves. The World Bank will not do business with the Sudanese, and the International Monetary Fund is poised to put them out the door. In fact, economic conditions are so dire that even with decent crop production, export earnings are wiped out with the purchase of the small quantities of oil and gas that are used to keep the country's wheels barely turning.

For all the sorrows that the government is heaping upon its own people, Sudan pretends it is the envy of the Islamic world. In fact, it is woefully out of step with other nations that respect the rights and freedoms of all people within their borders. In its present form, Sudan does indeed offer a model. It is the epitome of government at its worst.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Labor Standards: No Easy Way

The move by the United States and France to make market-opening in rich countries conditional on the developing world adopting "universally recognized" labor standards and other, as yet unspecified, social reforms is arbitrary and deplorable. Coming just days before the Uruguay Round package is to be signed at the GATT ministerial meeting in Marrakesh, it amounts to a last-ditch attempt to keep the protectionism option open.

This is quite apart from the fact there already exists a body — the International Labor Organization — whose mandate is precisely to push for certain minimum labor standards around the world. It is not clear why its territory should be taken over by GATT or the soon to be formed World Trade Organization.

What of the economic and humanitarian merits of linking trade with labor standards? At first sight, these may appear obvious. Who

would object to, say, putting an end to child labor? But the reality in the developing world is complicated. We are talking about countries where governments do not have the financial or administrative resources to build elaborate social safety nets; where families, not factories, are usually the basic unit of production; where the choice is often between a child working and a child starving; and where the legislation of minimum wages in the presence of a huge mass of surplus labor would throw tens of millions out of work.

In the last century, things were not much different in the United States or Europe. Mechanisms of social protection evolved as those societies became more prosperous and sophisticated. In much of the developing world that same evolution is now taking place. Yes, there are countries where it needs to be speeded up. But threatening such countries with cutting off access to markets is hardly the way forward.

—Business Times (Singapore).



Fated to Live With a Nuclear-Armed North Korea?

By Andrew Mack

CANBERRA — As the Korean crisis deepens, the international community confronts the bleak reality that none of the policy options currently being canvassed is likely to prevent North Korea from acquiring nuclear weapons, if it has not already made a couple of crude bombs.

So far, U.S. policy has been to tempt Pyongyang with the offer of political and economic rewards in exchange for abandoning its nuclear ambitions. This policy appeared logical enough, since the economy of the world's last Stalinist state is in deep crisis. To get the external economic assistance that it desperately needs, North Korea had to submit to rigorous international inspections, not just of the nuclear facilities it has declared to the International Atomic Energy Agency but also of any suspect undeclared sites.

However, for three years Pyongyang has stalled and hedged on the inspection issue.

Optimists, whose number included much of official Washington, argued that the North was "playing the nu-

clear card" and that once it had extracted maximum concessions from the United States it would concede on the inspection issue. But Pyongyang has never given the slightest hint that it would be willing in any circumstances to agree to intrusive spe-

cial inspections of suspect undeclared sites. Without such inspections, one can be sure that the North has no clandestine nuclear facilities.

The reality is that the beleaguered Stalinist regime sees acquisition of nuclear weapons as a vital national security interest — an interest far more important than acquiring external economic assistance.

The North perceives itself to be threatened by U.S. nuclear weapons, and by the military forces of the South as the conventional military balance on the peninsula moves inexorably in the latter's favor. Pyongyang is also acutely conscious of the loss of its nuclear ally since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Nuclear weapons offer the North a relatively cheap strategic equalizer

against the South's future superiority, a countervailing deterrent against the perceived American nuclear threat and compensation for the removal of the Soviet nuclear umbrella. Weapons of mass destruction will also give the North a political status in the region that it cannot hope to achieve by other means.

No economic or political carrots are tempting enough to persuade Pyongyang to give up a nuclear program that it sees as vital to its security. U.S. policy ignores the reality that even repressive totalitarian regimes can have genuine perceived security concerns.

The sanctions option will also fail, even if China goes along. Sanctions will not affect the ruling elite in North Korea; they will hurt ordinary people who have no power and who may well believe the relentless message of a state propaganda machine that blames all of the nation's troubles on the machinations of the "imperialists and their henchmen."

Intelligence estimates are that the North may have diverted enough plutonium for one or two nuclear weapons. In 1995 a new nuclear reactor will become operational. It will produce enough fissile material for an additional 10 or 12 bombs. Herein lies the central problem with the sanctions option. They take years to work against totalitarian regimes, so the North could produce a sizeable nuclear arsenal well before sanctions had the desired effect.

This prospect gives rise to two nightmare scenarios. First, that once North Korea has enough nuclear weapons for its own perceived security requirements it will start selling the excess production, as well as the missiles to deliver them, to states like Iran, Iraq and Libya. Second, that a North Korean bomb will impel South Korea and possibly Japan to go nuclear, too.

It is to forestall such possibilities that hawks in Washington and Seoul advocate bombing the North's nuclear facilities before it is too late. But the bombing option is not likely to succeed, either, and would almost certainly trigger a war in which hundreds of thousands of Koreans on both sides could be killed.

While military strikes could certainly destroy the North's declared above-ground nuclear sites, they could not hit any secret underground facilities that might exist. Nor could they destroy hidden stockpiles of already produced plutonium.

Moreover, it would be politically impossible to resort to military strikes until all other options had been tried and had failed. By then the North might already have not just plutonium but also deliverable nuclear weapons, or at least a nuclear device assembled in a tunnel under the Demilitarized Zone that divides the peninsula just north of Seoul. In these circumstances, conventional military strikes could cause a Korean nuclear war.

Thus, alarming though the prospect may be, it is time for the international community to consider seriously what has previously been unthinkable: how to live with a nuclear-armed North Korea.

The writer, professor of international relations at the Australian National University, is author of "Asian Flashpoint: Security and the Korean Peninsula." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

White House Distraction Does Matter

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The press frenzy about Whitewater seems to have subsided for the moment, but it would be a mistake for people outside the United States to think that the storm has passed and they can forget about it. It is sure to distract American and White House attention for some time to come, and that is the biggest single impediment now to American action in world affairs.

A special investigation is under way, and both the House and the Senate plan their own hearings, televised, so the worst of the spectacle is yet to come regardless of what is learned. A perverse attitude has taken hold in Washington. There is no evidence of crime, but that is not blowing the scandal away. On the contrary, it is taken as a sign that probers must dig deeper because heinous facts are so well buried.

This reaction is akin to the recurrent Kennedy assassination plot theories holding that since there has never been the slightest proof of a conspiracy, it must have been terribly broad and sinister to remain hidden.

Of course, the murder was a crime, and both Richard Nixon's Watergate and Ronald Reagan's Iran-contras scandals started with much lesser yet still clearly identifiable illegal acts. But nothing like that has surfaced with Whitewater. It is all atmosphere and shadowy suspicion, nothing to do with policy or even the White House, except that the Clintons moved there from the governor's mansion in Arkansas.

But the mania about Clinton finances more than a decade ago has necessarily become a presidential concern about running for re-election in 1996, and that is what it is really all about.

Willy-nilly, it is taking precious White House time and attention away from urgent affairs of state. How much more Bill Clinton would be involving himself in critical foreign issues otherwise is hard to say.

He started out determined to give priority to the economy and social questions. He learned soon enough that even the economy was inextricably linked with foreign relations, and that crises abroad would neither untangle themselves nor quietly wait their turn for an American decision on whether and how to intervene.

He was moving to an awareness that it is both dangerous and against U.S. interest to leave the vacu-

um that American passivity creates in how the world is run. He has organized his government, however, in a manner suitable for a president who wants to take a strong, dominant hand in world affairs, like a Roosevelt, and not like an Eisenhower, with an executive officer and not a concept man as secretary of state.

Both he and Secretary of State Warren Christopher understand that the world has changed since the Cold War and that, as Mr. Christopher said recently, "we're now in an uncharted area where we have to define the national interest much more broadly." It cannot be done in a simple word or sentence, the secretary said, listing six priorities.

They are the right ones, and while one may disagree with the order, they reflect Clinton administration acceptance that the United States has to show active concern if it wants a world climate in which it can reshape America as it seeks.

As Mr. Christopher named them, they are: global growth to promote economic security; Russian reform to prevent a new confrontation; "modernizing" NATO and relations with Europe; Asia — particularly China and Japan; the Middle East, to promote peace; and the package of global issues including environment, population, nonproliferation, narcotics and terrorism.

It's a big menu, and delivery takes constant, hands-on, top-level effort.

A French analyst, commenting the other day on the Clinton administration, expressed surprise that "it makes so little difference." This is simply wrong. It would certainly make a lot of difference if President Clinton were putting the energy into a Middle East settlement that Jimmy Carter put into the Egypt-Israel Camp David treaty. Washington-Paris-Moscow decision-making turned Sarajevo and Bosnia around, but they have not followed up enough to keep progress on track. There are other examples of Clinton starts, now fizzling.

That is the importance of Whitewater, not that it damages a lively president's image but that it takes his mind and therefore public attention away from what he should be encouraged to do. America's partners in the world can lose by it. They need to allow for it and, to the extent they can, clamor loudly enough for the American press to notice what is being overlooked.

© Flora Lewis.

Help Can Work in Renascent Cambodia

By Sichan Siv

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia is recovering much faster from two decades of death and destruction than many thought possible just a year ago. The country was then in the midst of a turbulent campaign for elections in May, supervised by the United Nations, but boycotted by the Khmer Rouge.

Despite Khmer Rouge intimidation and harassment, survivors of the killing fields turned out in strength. More than 90 percent of registered voters went to the polls. A democratic government was formed and a constitutional monarchy adopted.

Norodom Sihanouk, who was king of Cambodia in the 1940s and '50s, was elected to the throne again. He is to return to Phnom Penh this Friday after treatment for cancer in China. As long as he lives, he will provide the nation with a sense of stability and confidence. But it is important that a succession plan be agreed upon to ensure continuity.

Cambodia's coalition government faced two major problems when it came to power last year: the Khmer Rouge and the parlous state of the economy. The Khmer Rouge danger appears to have been greatly reduced, and the economy is improving.

The once fearsome Communist group, responsible for the deaths of perhaps as many as 3 million people, is being marginalized. The Khmer Rouge made a fatal mistake by first boycotting and trying to sabotage the UN-supervised elections, then seeking to be part of the government.

Government forces have recently overrun Khmer Rouge strongholds in the west and southwest — including the most important center, Pailin,

which gave the guerrillas access to millions of dollars in tax revenue from valuable gem mining and logging.

China stopped supporting the Khmer Rouge after the Paris peace accords of 1991. The Thai government has said it will abide by the agreement. Without extensive backing from outside and from the Cambodian people, Khmer Rouge troops have no chance of retaking power.

With the security situation improving, it is time for Cambodia to press ahead with moves to eradicate corruption, improve the efficiency of government, introduce sound economic development policies and spread the benefits of growth from urban centers into the countryside to ensure that rural groups like the Khmer Rouge no longer have legitimate grievances to exploit.

Some steps have already been taken by the Phnom Penh administration. A new investment law allows foreign companies to repatriate profits and have long-term land leases. The National Bank of Cambodia has been able to stabilize the currency, the riel; for the past six months, official and unofficial rates have been kept at about 2,500 riel to the dollar.

If the country is to regain over the next five years the level of prosperity it had in the mid-1960s, foreign aid and investment will be needed. The Clinton administration has maintained the U.S. commitment to help Cambodia that was started with the Rengas and Bush administrations. Through the International Conference for the Reconstruction of Cam-

bodia, which met recently in Tokyo, the United States has provided aid amounting to more than \$135 million.

There are considerable investment opportunities. Cambodia needs many things, from consumer goods and medicine to electricity, telecommunications and major infrastructure. It has many resources to pay for imports and attract investment.

Tourism could be a major currency earner. There is great scope for mining, fishing, agriculture and agribusiness. In the late 1960s, Cambodia was a big rice exporter. Oil and gas have recently been found, although it is too early to know whether they exist in commercial quantities.

The government is fighting corruption. Contracts and licenses with no benefit to the country, and those approved under the table, are being reviewed. Officials involved in graft are being punished. As state revenues increase, more pay can be given to civil servants, the military and the police. Clean leadership will also help eliminate corruption.

Many Cambodians who have lived and worked in the West are returning to assist in the reconstruction and development of their country. They can provide a bridge between a low-cost work force that is eager to be trained, and foreign capital and know-how which can help to ensure that Cambodia will never return to the dark night of civil war and tyranny.

The writer, a Cambodian-born U.S. citizen who recently resided in Cambodia, is senior vice president of Commonwealth Associates, a New York investment banking firm. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Appeasers Score an Own Goal

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — Where is Winston Churchill when we need him? The great wartime leader stood ready to fight the Nazis anywhere. Today's English won't resist, and certainly won't invade. They have canceled a soccer match against Germany in Berlin for fear of neo-Nazi violence.

O.K., April 20 is not just any date in the calendar. It happens to be the birthday of the late and unlamented Führer. Also, the chance of violence was real, given that Nazi punks from all over Germany were planning to converge on Berlin for some *mano a mano* celebrations complete with beer bottles and baseball bats.

Still, the day will live in infamy, to borrow a line from Churchill's World War II colleague Franklin Roosevelt. And the decision to cancel the match is not just a British failure. British reluctance to get caught in the cross fire between neo-Nazis and German anti-Nazi demonstrators is all the more understandable in that English clubs — more precisely, their hooligan fans — still have a fearful reputation to live down. After the Heysel stadium mayhem in Brussels in 1985, English clubs were banned from European cup games for several years.

The real failure of nerve is German, and thereon hangs a larger tale. The venue was to have been Hamburg. Mesmerized by the April 20 date and rumors of violence, Hamburg political authorities begged to be relieved of the honor. After much hemming and hawing, the buck was passed to Berlin. It was a fateful misstep.

Whatever the bald-headed boys in leather jackets and paratrooper boots had planned, now they were surely emboldened. Hamburg's demoralized police meant that the latter-day swastika brigades were being taken seriously. Hitler's great-grandchildren had a shiny victory without lifting a baseball bat. Indeed, they had done much better than their elders, who fail abysmally at the polls whenever they try to field a new Nazi party.

Now mighty Berlin, the wannabe capital, has fallen long before a single vandal marched up to its gates.

True, Churchill's heirs carried on by canceling the match. But it is no secret that the (English) Football Association had received plenty of hints that such a move would be countenanced with grateful understanding.

Nor was Bonn about to expel the British ambassador. The government was surely consulted by the German Football Federation, as were the law and order authorities in Berlin. The standard procedure before politically sensitive sports events. The bottom line is that everybody — in the soccer and the Bonn hierarchies — was relieved to let the English play Chamberlain and withdraw from the field.

So the official statement registering "great disappointment" on the part of the German federation rings hollow as well as self-serving.

Franz Beckenbauer, the former national coach, opined, "No football game is worth riots and bloodshed." On the face of it, he may be right. At a deeper level, the German-abetted English club out betrays a larger and sadder truth. Germany's powers-that-be saw the enemy, a few hundred at worst, and blinked. They let the would-be storm troopers carry the day without resistance.

In the first place, nobody should have bestowed any significance on Hitler's birthday. There is nothing magical about it. It is a date that should simply be ignored.

Secondly, if one is worried about the new Nazis, one does not fight them by pre-emptive surrender — first yielding Hamburg, then capitulating in Berlin. The Germans are justly proud of their postwar democracy, but pride of possession implies a readiness to resist democracy's enemies.

Sometimes force may indeed be the cost, but Berlin itself offers a most useful lesson for dealing with fascists of whatever color. In 1989, left-wing punks threatened to turn the Berlin meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund into a violent "revolutionary" happening. In response, 10,000 policemen from all over West Germany converged on Berlin, deterring the nasties by their mere presence.

On April 20 at the Olympic Stadium it could have been done with one-tenth that number. Would the overtime pay for Berlin's finest have been too high a price? Sadly, a far higher price has been paid. It is called appeasement — of those who will not be appeased.

The writer is editorial page editor and columnist at Süddeutsche Zeitung. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: 'Rogue in Disguise'

BERLIN — The Government insists that the Reichstag shall give the coup de grace to the Taxation Reform Bill by a formal rejection of the measure. Taxation measures are like the "worm that never dies." When the deficit, which up to now has been carefully concealed, once becomes apparent, our legislators must just swallow the leek and vote the Government proposals. For the moment the provisional flourishes "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But as a German proverb truly says, "the provisional is a rogue in disguise."

1919: Pigeon Saves Flier

NEW YORK — A carrier pigeon, after battling in a strong offshore wind late on Saturday night (April 5), fluttered in the window of a hotel at Atlantic City, where it dropped exhausted, bearing a message from Ensign Howard Finch, adrift off the shore in a seaplane without gasoline.

A search was immediately started. After several hours Finch was located. Although having fought against heavy seas for nearly twenty-four hours, his first thought upon rescue was for the pigeon, which he ordered to be given the best meal an Atlantic City hotel could furnish.

1944: A Silent Death

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN AIR COMMAND FORCE, India-Burma Border — [From our New York edition:] This is the story of an American farm boy who drowned rather than cry for help and disclose the position of his friends. Sergeant Earl L. Nienaber, of R.F.D. No. 2, Columbia, Mo., was the crew chief of a glider which was forced down over enemy territory in Burma. Half way across a river a swimmer escorting Nienaber became tired and went under. When the swimmer came up it was too late. With his lips clamped together, Nienaber sank below the surface without making a sound.

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LEISURE



The Plaza Mayor, the city's architectural jewel, is in the center of the old city known as Madrid de los Austrias.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Museum des 20. Jh., tel: 78-25-50, closed Mondays. Continuing/To June 19: "Picasso: Die Sammlung Ludwig." 180 paintings, drawings, bronzes and ceramics by Picasso, whose works occupy a central position in the art collection of Peter and Irene Ludwig.
Osterreichisches Museum für Angewandte Kunst, tel: (1) 71136, closed Mondays. To July 17: "Tyranny of Beauty: Architecture of the Stalin Era." Features architectural designs, sketches and models demonstrating the utopian force of Stalinist architecture, as well as posters using the theme of architecture as propaganda.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musée d'Art Moderne, tel: (2) 513-9630, closed Mondays. Continuing/To June 12: "Homage to a Henry Evenepoel 1872-1899." 200 paintings, pastels, drawings and watercolors representing street scenes, landscapes and portraits created in France and Algeria by the Belgian painter who died at age 29.
Tour Japonaise, tel: (2) 741-7211, closed Mondays. To May 15: "Au Temps des Shoguns: Les Arts Décoratifs de l'Epoque Moderne au Japon." Features more than 100 works including ceramics, textiles, lacquerwork and weapons from the Edo period. The exhibits, from the National Museum in Tokyo, date from the mid-18th century to the 1850s.

BRITAIN

Edinburgh
Royal Museum of Scotland, tel: (31) 225-7334, open daily. To May 29: "Ars Medica: Art, Medicine and the Human Condition." Prints, drawings and photographs telling the relationship between the history of medicine and visual arts, including works by Lucas van Leyden, Dürer, Rembrandt, Hogarth, Munch and Reuschberg.
Glasgow
Hunterian Art Gallery, tel: (41) 330-5431, closed Sundays. To April 23: "The Italian Renaissance Print." Through the history of prints the masterpieces of Renaissance painting were spread across Europe. The exhibition features works by Mantegna, Raimondi and Annibale Carracci.

London
Hayward Gallery, tel: (71) 928-3002, open daily. Continuing/To May 29: "Salvador Dali: The Early Years." 50 paintings, 50 drawings and photographs reflecting Dali's variety of styles, from neo-impressionism to Symbolism and Cubism.
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 435-7438, open daily. Continuing/To June 12: "Goya: Truth and Fantasy." Features small-scale paintings including the surviving oil paintings produced by Goya for the Spanish Tapestry Factory, sketches for some of his religious works, and many portraits.
South Bank Centre, tel: (71) 928-8800, April 29 to May 18: "Berio: Renditions." A festival celebrating the contemporary Italian composer Luciano Berio. Features concerts conducted by Berio, including "Randomness," his re-working of Schubert's 10th Symphony, and a U.K. premiere of his surreal opera "La Vera Storia." Also includes a performance of "Sinfonia," written especially for the Singing Singers.

CANADA

Montreal
Musée d'Art Contemporain, tel: (514) 847-8228, closed Mondays. Continuing/To April 24: "Robert Desnoes: A Retrospective." An tribute to the French photographer, including 250 photographs taken between 1929 and 1992.
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-2000, closed Mondays. Continuing/To May 15: "Flora Photographic: The Flower in Photography." From 1835 to the present, 200 photographs focus on composition and technique as well as symbolism and allegory.

DENMARK

Humblebæk
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: 4219-0719, open daily. Continuing/To June 26: "Arjara: Aboriginal Art." Works on bark, canvas and wood by modern Aboriginal artists in which the close connection to nature and landscape of the original Australian civilization prevails.

FRANCE

Paris
Bibliothèque Nationale, tel: 47-03-81-10, open daily. To June 26: "Paysages. Paysans: L'Art et la Terre." Europe du Moyen Age au XIXe Siècle. Peasantry in art and literature

from the Middle Ages. Features illuminated books, paintings by Brueghel, Dürer, Watteau, Oudry and Millet, and manuscripts by Victor Hugo, Balzac and Zola.
Centre Georges Pompidou, Continuing/To May 9: "La Ville de l'Art et de l'Architecture en Europe 1870-1930." Paintings, drawings and photographs show how the European towns of today were perceived, idealized and planned by architects and artists from the end of the 19th century to today.
Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-30, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To June 13: "Le Soleil et l'Étoile du Nord: La France et la Suède au 18e Siècle." Paintings, sculptures, art objects and architectural designs showing cultural exchanges between France and Sweden under the aegis of King Gustav III in his efforts to emulate the Court of Versailles.
Mona Blamark Foundation, tel: 47-23-30-83, closed Sundays and Mondays. To April 23: "L'Art des Peuples Indigènes, 3000 à 300 avant J.C."

Germany
Silberchatze. Gold helmets, swords and silver treasures represent 8,000 years of Roman art.
Munich
Kunsthalle Der Hypo-Kulturstiftung, tel: (89) 22-44-12, open daily. To April 24: "Bonnard." 140 oil paintings, one screen and seven sculptures including interior scenes, views from the artist's house in La Canet in Southern France, still lifes, nudes and landscapes.

ITALY

Florence
Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, tel: (55) 211-158, April 26 to July 1: Features operas, including Strauss's "Salome," conducted by Zubin Mehta, ballet performances, an evening of Japanese opera directed by Robert Wilson, and symphony concerts.
Milan
Internazionale dell'Antiquariato, tel: (2) 77181, April 9 to 17: Antique dealers from Italy and abroad will sell

JAPAN

Tokyo
Museum of Modern Art, Saitama, tel: (48) 824-0111, closed Mondays. To May 5: "The Victoria & Albert Museum: British Design at Home." Drawings, furniture, wallpaper, posters and industrial designs tracing the trends in British design from the late 19th century to the present.

THE NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Museum het Rembrandthuis, tel: (20) 624-9488, open daily. Continuing/To May 29: "Color and Refinement: Drawings from the Unicorn Collection." 80 drawings by Dutch masters of the 17th and 18th centuries, including Bloemart, Dierckx, van der Velde, Pronk and Troost. The subjects include biblical scenes, landscapes, portraits, animals and still lifes.
Het Muziek Theat, tel: (20) 551-882, Peter Schöf, closed Mondays. An opera about the death of Tchaikovsky will be directed by Jan Strijbos and conducted by Hans Vonk, with Dale Duesing, Thomas Rande and Harry Pastors. April 29 (world premiere), May 2, 6, 8, 13, 16, 19 and 22.

SWEDEN

Stockholm
Kulturhuset, tel: (8) 24-23-22, open daily. To Aug. 28: "Leonardo da Vinci." In addition to models, drawings, facsimiles, manuscripts and paintings, including "Last Supper with Erasmus," a number of multimedia kiosks enable the visitor to delve into Renaissance thinking, the life of Leonardo and the versatility of the man.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Musée de l'Élysée, tel: (21) 817-48-21, closed Mondays. To May 29: "La Main de l'Homme." A display of photographs by Sebastião Salgado on the conditions of manual workers throughout the world.
Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gianadda, tel: (26) 22-59-78, open daily. To June 12: "Dessins et Gravures des Collections Suisses et du Musée Rodin." Features a lesser-known aspect of the French sculptor's creation with 66 drawings, sketches, prints and watercolors. Twelve monumental sculptures are simultaneously exhibited in the garden of the foundation.

Zürich
Kunsthaus, tel: (1) 251-6755, closed Mondays. Continuing/To May 8: "Richard Grosse: Das Grosse Werk." The works of the Austrian Expressionist painter Richard Gerstl (1885-1908). The exhibition features landscapes, life-size portraits, including a portrait of Arnold Schoenberg and his wife, and self-portraits.

UNITED STATES

Atlanta
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 898-9284, To May 29: "Italian and Netherlandish Drawings from the Steiner Collection." A group of 85 drawings dating from the 15th to the 18th century, and including works by Titian and Bronzino, Rembrandt, Parmigianino and Tiepolo among others.
Chicago
The Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600, open daily. To April 24: "Thinking Is Form: The Drawings of Joseph Beuys." 160 works spanning five decades of the artist's career and representing the core of his creative output. The pieces encompass a variety of media: pencil, watercolor, oil, blood, beeswax, chocolate and dried plants, and reveal the artist's diverse sources including alchemy, Christian tradition, mythology, literature and science.

New York
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9414, closed Wednesdays. To May 17: "Three Masters of the Bauhaus: Lyonel Feininger, Vasily Kandinsky and Paul Klee." Printed work by three masters who taught at the Bauhaus during the 1920s, including Kandinsky's print portfolio "Small World," some of Klee's color lithographs, and Feininger's woodcuts. The Pierpont Morgan Library, tel: (212) 685-0006, closed Mondays. To April 17: "Gutenberg and the Genesis of Printing." Features three Gutenberg Bibles and a reconstruction of Gutenberg's press. Also documents the geographical spread of movable type and the change from manuscript to printed-book format.
Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 842-6353, open daily. To May 8: "Egon Schiele." A retrospective of 70 paintings, watercolors and drawings by the Austrian Expressionist. The exhibition includes portraits, landscapes and still lifes and his only major sculpture, "Self-Portrait."

For Insomniacs, Madrid After Dark

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MADRID — Athens and Rome are far older, Paris and Prague are more beautiful, but what European capital can match the voluble, gregarious and insomniac inhabitants of Madrid? Not that the city lacks fine museums. Yet, somehow, it is the Madrileños who provide the real show. They live their city like no other. They seem incapable of staying at home, they love to rub shoulders in crowds, they talk, eat and drink well into the night, they ramble through streets before dawn and, well, they never seem to sleep.

So it takes a special energy to get to know Madrid. And, because its streets are noisy, polluted and clogged with traffic on weekdays, the weekend is the best time to do so. The city has 5 million inhabitants and sprawls far and wide, but much of it can be ignored. What entices is the old city with the grand Plaza Mayor at its heart, the Madrid de los Austrias, as it is known in honor of the Habsburg kings who built it in the late 16th and 17th centuries. This is where the Madrileños like to hang out.

I am talking of a 3-square-mile (7.7-square-kilometer) area that stretches from the Royal Palace to the broad avenue where the Prado Museum stands, from the Gran Vía to the Puerta de Toledo and the narrow streets that run through the Lavapiés district toward the Atocha railroad station. And it is in this Madrid that a mind-boggling concentration of tapas bars, tabernas, restaurants, dance halls and nightclubs swishes on the city by night.

The Plaza Mayor is the city's architectural jewel and it acts as a magnet for Madrileños. Yet it is a measure of Madrid's relative youth that the vast square dates only from 1619. A half-century earlier, Philip II moved the court to what was then a small town while he built the monastery at El Escorial, 30 miles (50 kilometers) to the west. But it was only in the 17th century that Madrid became Spain's capital. And that is when Philip III set about building Madrid de los Austrias, starting with the Plaza Mayor, where he now sits, an equestrian statue, watching the tourists go by.

Vehicles are banned from the square, which can be reached through any of nine arches. Painted in terra-cotta, the only break in its symmetry is the old Royal Bread House, now decorated with bucolic frescoes. Arcades, crowded on Sunday mornings with stalls selling stamps, old coins and odd documents, run around the square. Cafés and restaurants occupy the periphery of the square.

A noisier gathering place for Madrileños (and immigrants) is the Puerta del Sol, a plaza with neoclassical buildings that is considered the center of Madrid — that is, all distances from the city are measured from a plaque on the sidewalk in front of the regional government offices. Along Calle Alcalá leading off the plaza, however, is the San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts, which has works by many Spanish masters and complements the

Prado's larger collection. Also a stone's throw from the Puerta del Sol is the 16th-century Convent of the Descalzas Reales, which is now both a museum of primitive religious art and a national monument in its own right. Just down Calle Alcalá stands the 19th-century Royal Opera House, which has been undergoing years of renovation.

Beyond the opera house stand the gardens of the Plaza de Oriente, which look out toward the 18th-century Royal Palace and the 20th-century Almudena Cathedral, both just outside the Madrid de los Austrias, as is the nearby church of San Francisco el Grande. Built by the Bourbon kings but no longer the royal residence, the palace is worth a visit for its collection of arms and armor and its resplendent Banqueting Hall and Throne Room.

The Calle Mayor leads back to the center through the oldest part of the city. The Plaza

The old city is a mind-boggling concentration of tapas bars, tabernas, restaurants, dance halls and clubs.

de la Villa, which includes the 17th-century City Hall and the Luján Tower, a remnant of 15th-century Madrid, is one of my favorite respites from an overactive city. Beyond the plaza, there are three churches worth peeping into — San Miguel, San Pedro and San Isidro, the last of these containing the relics of Madrid's patron saint. And it is at the Church of San Isidro that the quiet of a Sunday morning ends abruptly in the city's busy Sunday flea market. Known as El Rastro, it is jammed with stalls of clothes, leather goods, jewelry and handicrafts.

No trip to Madrid is complete without a visit to the city's "golden triangle" of museums, which, strictly speaking, are outside Habsburg Madrid — but only just. A visit to the Prado, with its collection of paintings by Velázquez, Goya, El Greco, Murillo, Ribera, Zurbarán and Rubens, is a memorable experience for any art lover, but so is the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection, with works from Italian primitives to 1960s Pop Art, which since its installation in 1992 has a permanent home in the neoclassical Palacio de Villahermosa. Finally, Spanish modern and contemporary art, including Picasso's "Guernica," has recently been brought together in the Reina Sofia Art Center.

Exhausted? Well, before changing gear for Madrid's night life, a thought: The siesta may not have been invented for tourists, but it is an essential instrument of survival in a city where people meet for dinner at 10 P.M., where shops begin at midnight and where many nightclubs and bars stay open until 4 A.M. or later. Thus revived, where better to start than the beer halls and tapas bars around the Plaza de Santa Ana? With spring in the air, crowds now spill out of the Cervecería Alemana and the Cervecería Santa Ana; nearby, on the Manuel F. González

passageway, don't miss the splendid Viva Madrid! bar, with its turn-of-the-century tiles and carved wooden ceiling. Off the square in the Plaza del Ángel, the Café Central is also very popular.

The practice of stopping for tapas and a caña (a glass of draft beer) before dinner is very much an institution and, in truth, some people never move on, making do with fried squid or meatballs or ham or blood sausage or whatever takes their fancy. For dinner, though, the choice is enormous. On this latest visit, I discovered La Basílica, a restaurant tucked away on the Calle de la Boisa, that is, as its name suggests, a former church. Indeed, at one time it was the chapel where those condemned to death could say a final prayer before being marched along an underground passage to the Plaza Mayor. At different times it also served as Madrid's first stock exchange, as a Masonic lodge and as a warehouse. Now restored, it offers good Spanish cuisine — its specialty is fish and seafood — in truly grand surroundings for around \$150 for two with wine.

Throughout the old town are all types of restaurants, elegant and simple, pricey and reasonable. Two people can dine well for \$150 or for \$30 — or for a lot less if you opt for tapas, no doubt one reason you have to elbow your way to the counter in many tapas bars. In the expensive range one favorite of mine is Julián de Tolosa, a new restaurant on the Calle Cava Baja that combines the traditional delicacies of the Basque country with some typical dishes from Navarre, such as pork ribs, blood sausages, kidney beans and cabbage.

On the Cava Baja, I could not resist stopping for a sherry in a tiny Andalusian bar called La Soleá; in a room beyond the bar, there is always someone playing and singing flamenco to homesick Andalusians. This is not the foot-stamping, skirt-swirling kind of flamenco of tourist shows, but the solemn cancio bonito of broken hearts. Later I went to Casa Patas at 10 Calle Cañizares where, for the \$3 price of a drink, I heard a more professional flamenco show, also with only a guitarist and a singer. Frequent cries of "¡Olé!" from the mainly Spanish audience assured me this was the real thing.

As the night advances, there is the choice of slowing down — the Bar Las Descalzas on the Plaza de las Descalzas Reales has quiet music and soft armchairs — or speeding up: El Morocco at 7 Calle Marqués de Leganés is a disco that draws the hot names of Madrid's movie and fashion world. Students seem to favor the smoke-filled tabernas tucked into the basements of the Plaza Mayor along Calle de Cuchilleros, where student minstrels known as trunfos perform. For the all-night crowd, though, there is Calle Huertas, empty and scrubby by day but almost impossible to walk down at 2 A.M. because of the crowds going in and out of dozens of bars and clubs. Some, like Populart and the Orlon Club, have live music; others, like 47, combine bars and discos; none looked empty.



Silver and gold ornament from Romania (in Frankfurt).

Features terra-cotta and bronze objects, weapons, jewelry and statues that were part of the daily life of the peoples living in Italy before the Etruscans.
Musée des Arts Décoratifs, tel: 42-60-32-14, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To April 30: "La Palence de Delft." 200 tin-glazed earthenware plates, dishes, vases and decorative objects manufactured in the Dutch city of Delft in the 18th century.
Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. To May 2: "L'Art de Chimeres de Monsieur Desprez." 65 prints, drawings and designs by 18th-century artist Louis-Jean Desprez, representing theatrical scenes and nightmarish visions.

Rome
Villa Medici, tel: (6) 678-11, closed Mondays. To May 1: "From Elegance to Transgression." 58 portraits painted in the 20s by Tamara de Lempicka who came to Paris after fleeing Bolshevik Russia and studied with Maurice Denis and André Lhote.

Turin
Galleria Civica d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea, tel: (011) 5785-3740, closed Mondays. To May 8: "Fedencio Peliti: Un Fotografo Piemontese in India al Tempo della Regina Vittoria." Photographs of India by this 19th-century Italian artist.

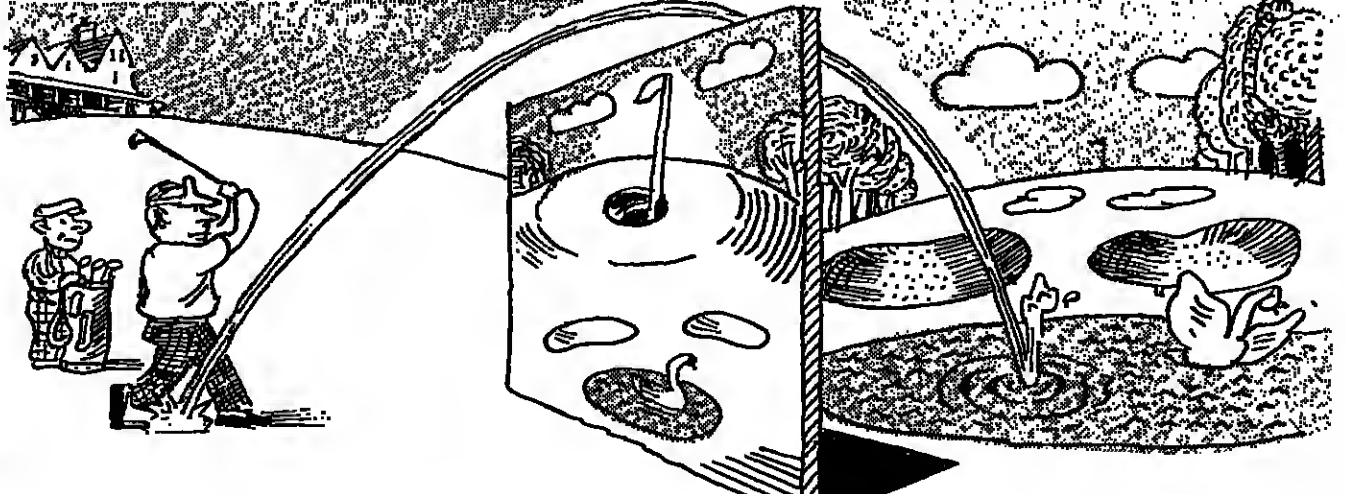
GERMANY

Berlin
Amerika Haus Berlin, tel: (303) 211-07-59, To March 18: "Lewis Baltz: Ruta Without Exception." A retrospective of the work of the American documentarist, including photographs of vast houses at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, the wastelands near San Francisco Bay and inner-city parking lots.

Frankfurt
Schirn Kunsthalle, tel: (069) 28-98-82-0, open daily. Continuing/To April 17: "Goldhelm, Schwert und



Photograph by Sebastião Salgado, in Lausanne show.



Exclusive! Golf Course Secrets

By Robert K. McCabe
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Years ago a Scottish caddy named Lang Willie, trying but failing to distill the mysteries of golf for a respected but excitable university professor at St. Andrews, lost his temper at last. "Now hear, professor," said Lang Willie, "teaching the lads at the college Latin and Greek is easy work, but when ye come to play golf, ye mean be a head."

Now a head for golf is not an easy thing to acquire, as that professor and many others have found, but it is absolutely essential if one is to play this royal and ancient game well. It is one thing to bang and blast one's way round a course, damming one's clubs and any poor wee caddy who happens to be within earshot but it is quite another to consider a course as an intricate manmade puzzle that with patience and brains can be sorted out neatly by reading the hazards of greens and fairways. Ullers to the first, uncommon satisfaction to the second.

Who set those traps? One of the best-known golf architects in the world, a bright-eyed, energetic American named Robert Trent Jones Jr. He is the 54-year-old son of a famed pioneer course-designer, and father and son are held in high respect — though not necessarily deep affection — by golfers round the world who've been flummoxed and bamboozled by his elegantly exasperating creations. Jones' courses brighten landscapes from the United States and Europe to Moscow, Shanghai and Indonesia and some most surprising spots in between. (But it should be noted here that the family is no kin to the late Bobby Jones, one of golf's all-time great players and a family friend. The younger Jones remembers thinking of Bobby and his father as "the only two Welshmen in the world who can't sing.")

He is a rough man to pin down, this high-energy, far-ranging Californian-by-way-of-New-Jersey, but the other day he paused in Paris en route from Lisbon and the Portuguese Open to the opening of a new Jones course near Bangkok to talk about his latest project. It's a book — "my first and my last," he says — called "Golf by Design," which decodes the mysteries of many of the world's great courses and offers ideas on coping with their assorted physical and psychological hazards. Is he emptying all his secrets out of his golf bag? Well, quite a few — perhaps not

all. But he is completely open about his philosophy.

"Golf is a game of attack and defense, like all games," he says. "And as an architect, I am the defender." His defenses stand all those lovely long fairways with their ball-devouring rough, those jade-like greens protected by crocodile-toothed bunkers. Those hazards are not there by happenstance but by malicious design, as golfers learn to their chagrin.

To challenge if not necessarily enrage golfers, course architects long have used tradi-

Players round the world have been flummoxed by the exasperating creations of Robert Trent Jones Jr.

tional sand traps and bunkers. Nowadays, sophisticated like Jones deal heavily in illusion as well, manipulating light and shadow and using even the prevailing winds to hide a hole's horrors from the maw or to tempt rash shotmakers into trying to power past unforgiving rough or through implacable trees.

Golfers shouldn't go by what their eyes tell them," he says. "Distance can be deceptive, targets can be concealed. There is always plenty of hard information available, he reminds us, and a good caddy's deep knowledge of the course can be invaluable. But still more important is simple foresight.

"All the great golfers have game plans," Jones says. Before a tournament begins, stars like Jack Nicklaus, Bernhard Langer and Nick Faldo pace off the courses themselves, taking meticulous note of distance and hazards. Golf after all is a matter of finding the right way to the pin; Jones' job is to make that path as hard to find as possible.

"I am the general under siege," he says. "I use moats and towers for my defenses. If someone invents gunpowder to replace bows and arrows, I have to find new defenses."

He takes his time planning those defenses, pacing for days or weeks over the chosen terrain before turning the bulldozers loose. "I listen to the land," he says. "I call myself a nature architect. I don't add to a course what

isn't there. You study the land and winds and the temperatures and the surroundings and a theme will appear."

A theme? Sand, salt brush and gales for a seaside links, say, or deep woods for the new Moscow course, where in summer you can play almost all night. Or Mediterranean-like light and shadow and curves for Perth on Australia's west coast.

Sometimes there's local psychology to consider as well. In Asia, where Jones has designed more than 40 courses, there's less emphasis on challenging the golfer, more effort to make the game a simple pleasure. Speaking of his new Bangkok course, the President Country Club, he notes its bunkers are gentle and its fairways generous. "Players in the Far East are generally beginners," he says. "They like to have fun; hitting the ball, finding it and hitting it again."

In China and Japan, in particular, Asian preoccupation with "face" or self-esteem comes into play. One mustn't embarrass an Oriental golfer. "The Japanese want a friendly course," he says, one with wide fairways, shallow traps and welcoming greens. He is convinced the game has a great future in Asia. "Golf suits Asians," he points out. "It does not demand great strength, and it rewards brains and precision."

He is a smidgen less enthusiastic about golf in France, remembering that the '90s have seen a falling-off in Gallic enthusiasm after a bonafide boom in the '80s. "With its great natural beauty and varied terrain," he says, "the country is a natural for golf, and the real golfers will stick around." Meanwhile, there are golf courses for sale all over France.

How about Russia? His Moscow project has been long on the road but now there is real progress, just 18 miles (30 kilometers) from Red Square. "We've got nine holes in play there now," he says, "and the second nine will be open by Sept. 1." There were some major hazards to overcome, he recalls: "The Russians are obsessed by security and for a long time refused us accurate maps of the terrain."

And speaking of secretiveness, does "Golf by Design" (Little, Brown and Co., Boston and London) really give away all his tricks of the trade? "I still have a few up my sleeve," he said, reluctantly. "And even if I give you all the secrets, you're the one who still has to play it." For most of the world's golfers, that's the most terrifying hazard of all.

MARKET DIARY

Economic Outlook Lifts Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose on Thursday for the third consecutive day as investors appeared to concentrate on recent strong data on the U.S. economy and downplay fears of higher interest rates and inflation.

Stocks were also buoyed when the bond market erased early losses after a speech by Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, made it seem that rumors of an imminent increase in the discount rate were unfounded. The Fed's discount rate, currently at 3 percent, is charged on loans it makes to commercial banks.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 13.53 points, at 3,693.26.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped to 7.21 percent from 7.25 percent.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners on the New York Stock Exchange by about a 7-to-5 ratio. Volume on the Big Board was about 285 million shares, down from 300.80 million on Wednesday.

Among the economic statistics released on Thursday, the Commerce Department said American businesses plan to increase investments in new building and equip-

ment by 8 percent this year on top of last year's 7.1 percent rise.

Analysts generally viewed the steadiness of the market on Thursday as a sign that the recent downturn may be nearing an end.

"Stocks are searching for a bottom," said Steven Einhorn, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman, Sachs & Co. "A fair amount of damage was done to investor confidence, and that will take a bit of time to repair."

If first-quarter profit figures are solid, as expected, stock prices may finally end their blue-ink attachment to bond prices and interest rates, the analysts said. "Starting next week, that will be the beginning of a pretty good flow of earnings reports and by and large, those are going to be favorable," said William LeFevre, analyst at Ehrenkrantz King Nussbaum.

Among active stocks, Gap Inc., the clothing retailer, rose 2 1/4 to 48 1/2 after reporting a 16 percent gain in same-store sales.

Several computer stocks helped buoy the over-the-counter market. Sun Microsystems, which reported strong earnings, rose 3 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Bank stocks rallied amid expectations for good first-quarter earnings and on the recovery in bonds. Many banks hold significant bond portfolios. Among the top gainers were BankAmerica, up 1 1/4 to 41 1/4.

(AP, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Edges Higher, But Rate Rumor Fades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar gained against most other currencies on speculation that the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates soon.

The dollar ended New York trading at 1.7170 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7150 DM Wednesday, and at 104.90 yen, compared with 104.55.

The dollar jumped on a rumor that Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, would announce an increase in the Fed's discount rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks. The announcement was expected to be made during a speech in San Francisco.

Although the Fed chairman made no mention of interest rates or the stock market's recent turbulence in his talk, currency traders still look for an increase soon, possibly at the central bank's policy meeting next month.

Dealers said the dollar also had become oversold after slumping in recent weeks in step with weakness in the U.S. stock and bond markets.

They said economic fundamentals warranted a stronger currency.

An analyst at MMS International said the dollar's rise above 104 yen meant it could move up to 105.50 yen before profit-taking set in again.

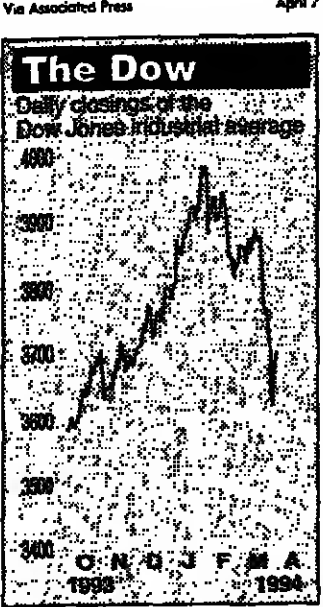
But some said a rally would get under way only when there was more evidence of the strength of the U.S. economic recovery, perhaps in next week's data on wholesale and consumer-price inflation, industrial output and business inventories.

Data pointing to strength in the German economy also capped the dollar's gains Thursday. Traders speculated that the Bundesbank would not have to cut interest rates as much as expected to spur the country's economy. German interest rates are more than two percentage points higher than U.S. rates, making mark-denominated deposits attractive.

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.4473 Swiss francs from 1.4470 francs Wednesday, but it rose to 5.8770 French francs from 5.8705.

The pound strengthened to \$1.4730 from \$1.4685.

(AFX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
1,417,111	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111

ECONOMY: U.S. Expected to Shake Off Rate Rise

Continued from Page 11

Riley, director of economic research at A.G. Sillling & Co. "It makes sense at 7 percent, it probably makes sense at 8."

On consumer purchases, the tradition has been that when interest rates rise, consumers put off major purchases such as autos and washing machines because most are bought on credit, and higher rates make the monthly payments go up.

But many economists now suspect that this link has become weaker, because prices for many of these items have been falling, and auto dealers have learned to offer rising rates by changing the terms of loans and leases so that monthly payments do not rise as much.

There is, however, an indirect link between interest rates and consumer spending — what economists call the wealth effect. Rising rates cause stock prices to decline, as they have in the last month, making middle-class consumers less confident about their economic status.

These items have been falling, and auto dealers have learned to offer rising rates by changing the terms of loans and leases so that monthly payments do not rise as much.

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These items have been falling, and auto dealers have learned to offer rising rates by changing the terms of loans and leases so that monthly payments do not rise as much.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

NYSE Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

AMEX Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

NASDAQ Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Spot Commodities

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111
1,417,111	1,417,111	1,417,111

U.S. FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Grains

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

Stocks

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53
3680.00	3693.26	3680.00	3693.26	+13.53

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NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
74	100	90	AAAB					100	90	95	5
75	100	90	AAAB					100	90	95	5
76	100	90	AAAB					100	90	95	5
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Japan Car Firms Set Supply Pacts To Trim Costs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese carmakers are likely to increase their supplies of finished cars and trucks to one another as a way of reducing production costs, industry sources said Thursday.

Nissan Motor Co. and Isuzu Motors Ltd. said Thursday they had agreed to supply trucks to each other under an original-equipment manufacturing agreement.

"It's likely we'll see more such tie-ups in the future," said Seichiro Iwasawa, a senior analyst at Nomura Research Institute Ltd., as companies aim to reduce model-development and production costs by increasing production volume.

Japanese car and truck makers are struggling, posting poor profits or even losses amid weak demand at home and slow exports.

Mr. Iwasawa said the pact would be profitable for Isuzu, as it would sell more trucks than it would be buying in vans and pick-up trucks in the transactions with Nissan.

Starting in mid-1995, Isuzu is to supply 14,000 two-ton, three-ton trucks to Nissan annually, for sale under Nissan's brand name, and Nissan would supply 6,000 vans and 3,000 one-ton trucks to Isuzu for sale under the Isuzu name, a Nissan spokeswoman said.

While the arrangement would have no immediate impact on Nissan or Isuzu's finances, Mr. Iwasawa said, it will help improve their performances in the long run.

In December, Isuzu forecast parent-company current profit of 1 billion yen (\$10 million) in the year ending in October 1994, against a loss of 10.2 billion yen the year before.

Nissan in October forecast it would have no current profit in the year that ended March 31, after a loss of 26.25 billion yen the year before.

Honda Motor Co. already sells Isuzu-made sports-utility vehicles in Japan under the Honda brand name. Isuzu sells Honda-made Accord and Domani cars.

Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. began selling Nissan-made AD vans this month, and Mazda Motor Corp. will begin selling the vans in mid-1994. Nissan began selling Mazda-made Bongo trucks on Tuesday.

Mazda has been using engines, transmissions and other items made by Suzuki Motor Corp. in its minicars since 1989 and plans

eventually to sell the Suzuki minicar Wagon R.

Industry sources said Mazda was likely to use Isuzu-made diesel engines for its new Familia model in mid-1994 and for its pick-up trucks in late 1994.

The sources also said Mitsubishi Motors Corp. was likely to use Honda-made driveshafts in a new model at some point.

"Such ties between carmakers are likely to increase further to reduce production and development costs," a spokesman for Toyota Motor Corp. said.

In November, Toyota signed an agreement with General Motors Corp. to sell 20,000 GM-made right-hand-drive Chevrolet Cavaliers in Japan, with the Toyota nameplate, in 1996.

Toyota's Australian unit sells the Commodore model, made by GM's Australian unit, under Toyota's brand name, and GM's Australian unit sells Toyota Camrys and Corollas under GM's brand name.

(Reuters, AFP)

Sales of Imports Jump

Sales of imported motor vehicles in Japan jumped 41 percent in March, helped by the yen's strength and low-interest loans, The Associated Press reported, citing figures from the Japan Automobile Importers Association.

A record 32,440 imported cars, trucks and buses were sold in March, compared with 23,051 in March 1993, the association said.

The figure surpassed the previous record of 25,943 vehicles imported in March 1990, Yasuhiko Yokota, the association's spokesman, said.

The strong yen makes foreign products cheaper for Japanese consumers. The yen has climbed about 11 percent against the dollar over the last year, but Mr. Yokota said the association did not know how much of that potential savings had been passed on to consumers through lower retail prices.

German autos remained the most popular, with 13,103 sold, up 26.3 percent from a year earlier.

Imports of U.S.-made vehicles climbed 48 percent, to 12,116. They included 6,403 from Honda USA, up 40 percent; 1,100 from Ford Motor Co., up 92 percent; 1,608 from Chrysler Corp., up from 330 cars sold in March 1993, and 1,349 cars from Toyota's American plant, up 0.7 percent.

Beijing to Go Shopping in U.S.

Officials Will Seek to Press Case for Trade Status

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China's latest volley in the fight to get its favored trade status with the United States renewed involves a shopping spree.

China's trade minister, Wu Yi, will lead a buying mission to the United States Monday. The group is to place hundreds of millions of dollars worth of orders, offer what China says will be several hundred investment opportunities and lobby for granting Beijing most-favored-nation trading status.

That status means that Chinese exports are given the same low-tariff treatment as products from other major trading partners. Its renewal has been an annual issue in the United States and an occasion for criticizing Beijing's human-rights record since troops in Beijing massacred demonstrators calling for democracy in China in June 1989.

During his 10-day trip, a Chinese trade official said, Mr. Wu is to meet Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown and discuss the U.S. threat to revoke China's favored trading status this June if the country has not made substantial progress toward respecting the human rights of its population.

China has timed the trips of its buying delegations to the United States to the period just before most-favored-nation renewal every year since 1989, but this is the first year a foreign trade minister has led the mission.

"The delegation plans to buy cars, petroleum equipment and other products," Zhu Mincai, chief of information at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, said.

In April 1993, just before President Bill Clinton decided to extend Beijing's most-favored-nation status for one year, a Chinese delegation bought \$800 million of Boeing Co. aircraft and \$160 million of vehicles from General Motors Corp., Chrysler Corp. and Ford Motor Co. Mr. Zhu said there might also be some aircraft purchases this year.

China has an inflation rate of 20 percent or more and a budget deficit that is forecast to

triples this year. But the large sum it plans to spend in the United States is far less than the amount it would lose if its most-favored-nation status is not renewed, analysts said.

China currently has a \$22 billion trade surplus with the United States, according to U.S. customs data. One Westerner based in China estimated that 40 percent of China's exports go to the United States and that the country would see its exports reduced by \$8 billion to \$10 billion if it lost its favored trade status.

He also said up to 3 million people would be thrown out of work in Guangdong and Fujian

provinces alone. China estimates its urban unemployment will hit 5 million this year.

The purchases the trade delegation plans to make will appeal to one of China's strongest allies in the dispute: American businesses.

Last week, when it was reported that Mr. Clinton was considering selectively revoking trade privileges of Chinese state-owned companies, American business was quick to react.

"MFN is not a scalpel, it's a club, and you can't perform an appendectomy with a club," Jeff Belt, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing, said. "This proposal could make Congress think they can fine-tune this belligerent instrument."

Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Winston Lord recognized the unpopularity of the proposal when he spoke to a Chamber of Commerce meeting last week in Washington. "I feel a little bit like Tonya Harding joining a Nancy Kerrigan family reunion here," he said.

But selective withholding of most-favored-nation status has considerable backing in Washington. A bill proposing to withdraw the status from Chinese state enterprises in the absence of progress on rights and other issues was passed by Congress in 1992, only to be vetoed by President George Bush.

Some form of compromise may be needed this time. With China's most prominent dissident, Wei Jingsheng, having been detained again last week, the gap between China and the United States on human rights has widened. "The Clinton administration seems to have boxed itself into a corner, and this could be one way out," a European diplomat in Beijing said.

'MFN is not a scalpel, it's a club, and you can't perform an appendectomy with a club.'

Jeff Belt, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing.

Will Sentencing Reporter Block Flow of China News?

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — China's decision to imprison a Hong Kong journalist for 12 years on vague spying charges threatens to cut further the already meager flow of information from one of the world's fastest-growing economies, analysts said Thursday.

Court authorities in Beijing disclosed this week that Xi Yang, a mainland China native and a reporter for the daily newspaper Ming Pao, had been sentenced to a closed trial on charges of stealing state secrets after writing an article on China's plans to sell gold on the international market.

The severity of the sentence, for a business journalist who was simply doing his job, appeared likely to damage business confidence both in Hong Kong and overseas, some analysts said, as well as having a chilling effect on those who gather and report the news.

"It will affect the willingness of foreign companies to give interviews about China," said Bob Broadfoot, managing director of Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, a firm that advises corporations.

Newspaper editors in Hong Kong have vowed to continue the fight for press freedom, but journalists admit privately that self-

censorship will inevitably increase because of China's treatment of Mr. Xi.

"We will not change our China reporting policy," Stephen Vines, editor of the English-language Eastern Express, said. "We treat China like any other news story. If you treat it any differently, that would be a step down the rocky road to making up news."

But Wen Xianshen, chief reporter for the United Daily News, which is funded by Taiwan, said, "We have warned our reporters to be extra careful when reporting from China."

Former mainland journalists who, like Mr. Xi, now work in Hong Kong are considered particularly vulnerable.

"It's a case of killing a chicken to show the monkey," one such journalist said, using a Chinese metaphor for punishing minor figures as a warning to the more important ones.

"Of course I feel very nervous about this, but I also want to do my job," the reporter, who asked not to be identified, said. "I will definitely apply self-censorship if I'm in China and feel a story is too sensitive."

China's Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jiammin, denied Thursday that Beijing was cracking down on the flow of economic information.

"To get necessary economic information in an effort to boost economic and trade cooperation and relations is totally different from stealing economic, trade and financial secrets," he said at a weekly press briefing.

"I don't think anyone should worry about getting normal economic information from China," he said.

Editors of Ming Pao planned to fast for 72 hours, starting Thursday night, to protest the sentence outside the Hong Kong branch of Xinhua news agency, China's de facto embassy in the British colony that is to revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

The newspaper also issued a statement condemning the prison term and the secrecy of the trial. "All this is bound to hamper Hong Kong news organizations' efforts accurately to report on China on the spot, to shake faith in Hong Kong's post-1997 free press and to harm China's image among the Hong Kong people," the statement said.

It added that China was "carrying out reforms, opening itself to the outside world and moving toward the rule of law and a market economy," but that "the way the authorities have handled Xi's case clearly runs counter to these correct national policies and to the spirit behind them."

Investor's Asia			
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Very briefly:

• **Videst Sanchar Nigam Ltd.**, the Indian government's overseas telecommunications monopoly, will make a \$1 billion issue of global depositary receipts on April 11, according to two officials familiar with the issue.

• **Thailand** said to Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia that his country was welcome to link up with the free-trade zone established by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

• **Acer Inc.**, Taiwan's largest personal computer manufacturer, said net profit in the first quarter soared 37-fold, to 500 million Taiwan dollars (\$19 million), boosted largely by higher earnings at the joint venture Texas Instruments-Acer Inc.

• **Asian Strategic Investments Corp.**, an arm of Hong Kong's Pacific Alliance Group, said it raised \$160 million to invest in China's car parts industry.

• **ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.** announced plans to build India's first private sector power plant in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

• **San Miguel Corp.** said net profit in 1993 rose 12 percent, to 4.02 billion pesos (\$146.2 million), and disclosed plans to invest \$100 million in overseas projects.

(Bloomberg, AP, AFP, AFX)

CITIC Paper Rated Prime-2

Reuters

HONG KONG — China International Trust & Investment Corp.'s first short-term yen borrowing program was given a Prime-2 rating Thursday by Moody's Investors Service Inc., the U.S. credit rating agency.

The rating, the second on Moody's four-tier system, covers a 15 billion yen (\$143 million) commercial-paper program that CITIC is scheduled to launch this month. Commercial paper borrowings are unsecured obligations of up to nine months, and the Prime-2 rating indi-

cates strong capacity for payment.

Moody's said the rating reflected CITIC's close ties to China's central government. CITIC's founder, Rong Yiren, is now a Chinese government official.

CITIC was founded at the beginning of China's free-market reform drive in 1979 and has grown into a business empire. Its largest subsidiary is CITIC Industrial Bank, and it owns one of Hong Kong's leading conglomerates, CITIC Pacific Ltd.

Moody's also assigns its Prime-2 rating to Bank of China and People's Construction Bank of China.

Generous Japanese Bond Ratings Give Too Much Credit

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — With the deregulation of the Japanese bond market that began last year, credit ratings are becoming increasingly important in a market that has not relied much upon them in the past.

Japanese credit-rating agencies use looser standards than competitors from overseas, so some bond investors could get caught with riskier instruments than they thought they were buying. In the latest and most glaring example, Nippon Investors Service has given its highest rating, AAA, to Nippon Steel Corp.

At most credit agencies, a triple-A rating indicates a security that is essentially risk-free for the foreseeable future. Yet Nippon Steel is forecasting an 85 billion yen (\$825 million) loss for the year that ended March

31, and Moody's Investors Service, a U.S. company, gives Nippon Steel a far lower A3 rating.

The single-A category at most agencies is for issuers considered to have strong capacity to pay their debts but that may be vulnerable to changes in economic conditions and corporate circumstances. The double-A grade is for issuers with very strong capacity to pay their bonds and little vulnerability to changing conditions.

Investors seem to agree with Moody's about Nippon Steel. An outstanding Nippon Steel bond due Feb. 18, 2000, currently has a yield of 4.46 percent, a higher return than many triple-A issues of like maturity.

The high rating of Nippon Steel by Nippon Investors led to a bidding war among several of Japan's largest

securities firms seeking to underwrite the steel company's next bond, expected to be a 50 billion yen five-year floating-rate note. The A3 rating from Moody's would suggest Nippon Steel should pay at least 30 basis points, or 0.30 percentage point, above a benchmark interest rate used by bond underwriters.

When the dust settled in the bidding for Nippon Steel's proposed offer, however, the prevailing rate was only 10 basis points above the standard rate, so low that Nippon Steel worried it might damage its credibility with investors, said an executive at one of Japan's Big Four securities companies.

The Nippon Steel case follows a pattern. For example, Japan Credit's most recent rating of Japan Air Lines is AA-minus, compared with Moody's A2 rating.

Japan Bond Rating Institute, another rating agency, rates the airline A-plus, a sliver higher than Moody's.

Why the differing standards between Japanese and international rating agencies? "Japanese credit-rating agencies tend to judge a company by size and how much profit there is to the company sold its land and securities holdings," said Toshiaki Nakano, a manager at Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s bond investment division.

Some of the analysts that work at Japanese credit raters are on loan from companies that have a stake in the agency, such as financial institutions or underwriters that would benefit from favorable ratings.

One credit rating agency, Mikuni & Co., is independent of financial institutions and bond issuers.

Second Official Leaves Malaysian Central Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — The head of the foreign-exchange department at Bank Negara, Malaysia's central bank, resigned as part of a management shake-up after two years of large trading losses, the government said Thursday.

Nor Mohamed Yakob's resignation followed the departure last week of the central bank's governor, Jaffar Hussein. Mr. Nor will be replaced by Abdul Murad Khalid, the head of the banking department, a bank officer said.

Mr. Nor led Bank Negara's ill-fated move into foreign-exchange markets, which resulted in losses of 5.7 billion ringgit (\$2 billion) last year and 9.3 billion ringgit in 1992.

Mr. Jaffar, who had been the central bank governor since February 1985, admitted Thursday that the losses were caused by an error of judgment by the bank.

The fiasco has prompted the Malaysian political opposition to call for the resignation of Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy prime minister and finance minister, for allowing the

bank's "aggressive adventurism with public funds."

But Mr. Anwar has shown no signs of bowing to those demands. He said he would ensure there was no repeat of the Bank Negara foreign-exchange trading blunder. "I would have to talk to the governor-designate on the need to make necessary changes to ensure more efficient management and also ensure that past problems do not occur," he said.

Mr. Jaffar's replacement is widely expected to be Ahmad Mohamed Don, managing director of Maybank Bhd.

Mr. Abdul, the new foreign-exchange adviser, is a career central banker who has spent more than 10 years at Bank Negara. He also will continue in his role as head of the banking department.

The bank's insurance department manager, Zamani Abdul Ghani, also is being promoted to adviser. He will be in charge of general service and branch operations, the bank officer said.

(AFX, Knight-Ridder)

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SPORTS

Rodriguez Gives Dodgers a Boost Past Marlins

The Associated Press

In just two games, Henry Rodriguez has turned a big problem for the Los Angeles Dodgers into a big plus.

Rodriguez, promoted to start in left field after Darryl Strawberry admitted his alcohol-and-drug problem, homered twice and drove in all three runs to lead the Dodgers over the Florida Marlins, 3-2, on Wednesday night.

"I've been working hard every day, and I feel no pressure on my-

NL ROUNDUP

self right now," Rodriguez said. "I felt very happy to get the opportunity to play every day."

Rodriguez, 26, has hit well throughout his career in the minors, and earned part-time stints with the Dodgers the last two years. He homered three times in 61 at-bats this spring, but figured to begin the season on the bench behind Strawberry, Brett Butler and rookie right fielder Raul Mondesi. Even Cory Snyder seemed ahead of Rodriguez for a reserve spot in the outfield, until he got hurt.

Rodriguez is 4-for-6 in his two starts.

He connected Wednesday for the Dodgers' first homer of the season, a two-run shot for a 2-1 lead in the fifth inning. He homered again off Ryan Bowen (0-1) in the seventh to break a 2-2 tie at Dodger Stadium.

Winner Tom Candiotti (1-0) gave up seven hits, struck out four and walked two.

Braves 7, Padres 2: Rookie Ryan Klesko went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs, and Atlanta again stopped the Padres in San Diego. The Braves are 3-0 for the first time since 1982, when they opened with 13 straight victories.

Klesko, part of a planned platoon in left field, is 7-for-11 with two home runs, a triple and five runs batted in.

John Smoltz (1-0) pitched seven shutout innings, allowing four hits and striking out nine.

Phillies 7, Rockies 5: Lenny Dykstra hit a two-run homer and a double, and started a four-run rally in the ninth with a walk that led visiting Philadelphia over Colorado.

Dave Hollins' RBI single and an error by second baseman Roberto Mejia tied it in the ninth. Jim Eisenreich's two-run single off Darren Holmes (0-1) won it.

Giants 4, Pirates 2: Mark Portugal won his debut for San Francisco, pitching a six-hitter for the first complete game in the majors this season. Portugal, signed to an \$11 million, three-year contract after going 18-4 for Houston, struck out eight and walked none at Candlestick Park.

Pittsburgh, shut out by the Giants in the first two games of the season, extended its scoreless streak to 23 innings before Andy Van Slyke hit a two-run homer in the sixth. The Pirates are 0-3 for the first time since 1977.

Mets 4, Cubs 1: Jeff Kent hit a two-run single, giving him six RBIs this season, and surprising New York won at Wrigley Field despite getting only three hits.

The Mets, who had the worst record in the majors last year, are off to their first 3-0 start since 1987.

Expos 9, Astros 3: Kirk Rueter, 8-0 as a rookie last season, won his first start of the year as Montreal triumphed in Houston.

The major-league record for most consecutive wins by a starter to begin a career is 12 by George Wittke of the New York Giants in 1904. Rueter won despite giving up three runs in five innings.

Reds 8, Cardinals 8: Gregg Jefferies and Todd Zeile hit home runs for St. Louis and Kevin Mitchell and Joe Oliver each drove in two runs for Cincinnati in a game stopped in the top of the sixth by bad weather.

All statistics count. The game will be replayed from the start at Riverfront Stadium as part of a doubleheader in August.

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All statistics count. The game will be replayed from the start at Riverfront Stadium as part of a doubleheader in August.



Barry Bonds, left, was up after a homer in San Francisco, but Bo Jackson was down in Minneapolis, breaking his bat after striking out.



Wild-Card Woes? Much Ado About Another Wild Thing

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The pennant race — the supposed purity, sanctity, ennobling essence of two or three teams battling and perspiring for what used to be called the *gongolion* — was read its last rites, or so many believed.

It took place last year when the owners of major league clubs voted to split the leagues from two divisions into three. Or, as Joe DiMaggio, in so many words, asked the other day, "Where is Cleveland, anyway?" This is a question asked many times in the past, but not often in the context of baseball.

Cleveland, it turns out, is not only in the Central Division of the American League, but, after Day Two of the New Day in baseball, was also uncharacteristically stop it.

Baseball, now, is bursting with pennant, or division, races. Instead of two races, as there were, for the most part, for the first 100 years of baseball, or four, as there have been since 1969, there may be six. To the man on the street, this might seem an embarrassment of riches. But the baseball fan is not the conventional person; he is a man up to his ears in tradition, affixed in nostalgia.

And one who, in effect, constructs his own tradition. And he says the horse race has been taken out of the pennant race.

The general belief is that baseball has again shot itself in the foot by expanding the divisions and adding a second playoff series in each league.

This means that a wild card, or second place, team will compete in a playoff in each league. Thus, a team may have a lesser record than another, and still win the pennant. But what seems forgotten is that this is exactly what was happening anyway. And several more teams might now be in the thick of things.

Vantage Point

Most things baseball has tried to keep the game exciting and salable have not hurt the sport.

Last season, considered a great success, the Braves won the National League West with a 104-57 record, a game ahead of the Giants. The Phillies won the East with only a 97-65 record. Yet, due to circumstances beyond their control in the playoffs, the Braves did not go on to the World Series.

This is not uncommon. Just to take some recent seasons, the Braves of 1991, the Reds of 1990, the Giants of 1989, the Dodgers of 1988 and the Twins of 1987 all had worse records than the teams they beat in the playoffs. Depending on the beholder, either this was disgraceful, or Cinderella comes once a year.

CHANGE COMES with difficulty in most endeavors, and change comes particularly hard for fans of baseball.

The game is seen as more than a game by many; it is viewed as some mystical bond between boyhood and fatherhood, between its constituents and the Constitution (at least the enduring elements of the Republic), between, well, whatever symbols one ascribes to the bat, the ball and even home plate.

(In the end, Bud Giamatti, the late commissioner of baseball and former Yale president and baseball symbolist supreme, said baseball is all about coming home.)

Some, like the owner of the Milwaukee Brewers and sometime commissioner, Bud Selig, say baseball is quasi-trust, while fighting like crazy to keep it from being subject to antitrust legislation. That is, it's American, but he doesn't want it to be too American.

Behind the clatter, however, is a man seeking to make a buck, a pursuit that binds that merry band of owners — a fundamental and historical aspect of this institution. They simply are trying to compete in the entertainment marketplace.

Football and basketball and hockey have expanded their division races to have more playoff games, and it has paid handsome dividends for them, a fact not lost on the merry hand.

Baseball strives so hard to keep young because it fears it will be taken as a relic.

So far, most things baseball has tried in recent years to keep the game exciting and salable have not hurt the sport, as disgusting as they were: artificial turf, designated hitter, domed stadiums, late-night playoff and World Series games, morose mascots.

(Heirs to such old gimmicks, some good and some bad, as juicing up the ball, bringing in the fences, lowering the mound, putting numbers on the backs of uniforms.)

Once, baseball had the sports world virtually to itself. Now it must share the stage with myriad other entertainments. Yet, attendance and the sale of baseball caps remain healthy.

The game will live and die on its merits, on the individual games and performers, and not on wild-card teams. Baseball will either outlive its entertainment value or solidify its place in show biz.

Or next season, it can return to two divisions. And, like the soft-drink company that rectified a huge blunder, just call itself Baseball Classic.

Chisox Turn the Table on Blue Jays With 5 Homers

The Associated Press

Home runs were bouncing around Toronto's SkyDome again. Finally, it was the Chicago White Sox who were doing the hopping.

Chicago, which hit just five homers during its six-game loss to Toronto in last year's

AL ROUNDUP

American League playoffs, matched that total Wednesday night in a 9-2 rout of the Blue Jays.

"A lot of guys were swinging the bat well tonight, and you always want to score 10 runs if you can," said Darrin Jackson, who homered twice despite spending the first six innings on the bench.

Robin Ventura also homered twice, including his fifth career grand slam. Each time, teammates followed him over the wall — Dan Pasqua in the fourth off Pat Hentgen (0-1) and Jackson in the seventh off Paul Spoljaric. Jackson also homered in the eighth off Scott Brow.

"It seems you always try to do too much the next time up after you hit one out," said Ventura, 3-for-5 with five RBIs. "I was just trying to swing hard, make contact and not hit into a double play."

Wilson Alvarez (1-0) won his eighth consecutive regular-season decision, allowing one run and four hits in seven innings. He beat the Blue Jays in Game 3 of the AL playoffs last year.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 4: Dave Valle broke a 3-

3 tie with a two-run triple in the sixth inning at Boston's Fenway Park. Mike Greenwell had tied the score with a three-run homer in the fourth.

Ricky Trickett, claimed last Friday after Los Angeles placed him on waivers, retired all five batters in relief of Frank Viola, getting out of a two-on jam in the fifth.

Angels 4, Twins 1: John Dopson, unwanted in the off-season after losing his last six decisions in 1993, pitched seven innings of four-hit ball for visiting California.

Damion Easley hit a first-run home run in the fourth, and Bo Jackson — who earlier broke his bat across a knee after striking out — singled home an eighth-inning run.

After Kent Hrbek's single made it 2-1 in

the eighth, California got two runs in the ninth off Mark Guthrie when Gary DiSarcina hit an RBI double and scored on a wild pitch.

Orioles 4, Royals 2: Rafael Palmeiro and Kansas City nemesis Harold Baines hit successive homers in the sixth at Camden Yards.

Ben McDonald allowed two runs in 6½ innings as the Orioles swept the two-game series. McDonald (1-0) gave up eight hits, struck out three and walked one.

Palmeiro hit his second solo homer in two games to make it 2-2 against David Cone (0-1). Baines followed with an opposite-field drive inside the left-field foul pole. He went 2-for-3 with a walk and is 15-for-20 with five walks against the Royals at Camden Yards.

Johnson's Ejection Launches Lakers Over Kings

The Associated Press

When his shooters couldn't hit and his team couldn't play defense, Magic Johnson turned to the referees.

In just his sixth game as the Los Angeles coach, Johnson got himself ejected with 2:12 remaining in the third period and the Lakers trailing Sacramento, 80-64. With Johnson

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

gone, the Lakers rallied to defeat the Kings, 128-123, in overtime.

"It was a smart move," said the Sacramento guard Spud Webb, who scored a season-high 32 points. "Him getting thrown out fired up the team."

Mitch Richmond, who led the Kings with 39 points, agreed.

"It's a game we had control of, but I think when Magic went out, everything started to fall apart for us," he said. "They started making

shots. Man, they were making shots."

And doing the most damage was Johnson's old teammate, James Worthy, who scored a season-high 31 points as the Lakers won their seventh straight at home.

Johnson said he felt getting ejected was his only option after the Lakers failed to respond to yelling and cursing at halftime.

"There's nothing left I can do but get kicked out, so I got kicked out," he said as he ran his coaching record to 5-1. "I want to thank the fans, because the fans are what helped us win this game. They were yelling defense."

Referee Ron Olesiak called a technical against Johnson when the Lakers coach walked onto the middle of the court arguing about a technical called against Worthy.

He was whistled for his first technical with 58 seconds remaining in

the second period after questioning a foul called on Vladi Divac.

After the technical, the Lakers outscored Sacramento, 24-12, in a span of 6:12. Los Angeles shot 76 percent (16 of 21) in the fourth period compared to Sacramento's 50 percent (12 of 24) from the floor.

Trailing 111-105, the Lakers scored eight straight points to take the lead with 30.6 seconds remaining in regulation. Sacramento's Wayman Tisdale then sank a jumper to force overtime.

Hornets 129, Pacers 90: Led by Alonzo Mourning's 23 points and 11 rebounds, Charlotte set a franchise record for shooting accuracy and nudged a little closer to a playoff berth as they beat visiting Indiana.

The Hornets are five games behind the New Jersey Nets for the eighth playoff spot in the Eastern Conference. The Nets next face Atlanta at the Meadowlands, then

play the Hornets on Friday night in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Hornets hit 64.6 percent of their field goals, surpassing the record of 62.4 percent set against Golden State in February 1992.

Suns 107, Spurs 95: In Phoenix, Dan Majerle set an NBA record for 3-pointers in a season and Kevin Johnson handed out a career-high and team-record 25 assists as Phoenix handed San Antonio its second loss in as many nights, dropping the Spurs a half-game behind Midwest Division-leading Houston.

Majerle hit a trio of 3-pointers in a 67-second span midway through the third quarter, the third being his 173rd of the season, breaking Vencos Maxwell's mark, set in 1990-91.

Majerle finished with 21 points, Charles Barkley had 21 points and 16 rebounds, and A. C. Green came off the bench to score 20.

Asia League Shaping Up

Final plans for an Asia-wide professional basketball league will be unveiled within a month, officials said Thursday in Canberra, Australia. The Associated Press reported.

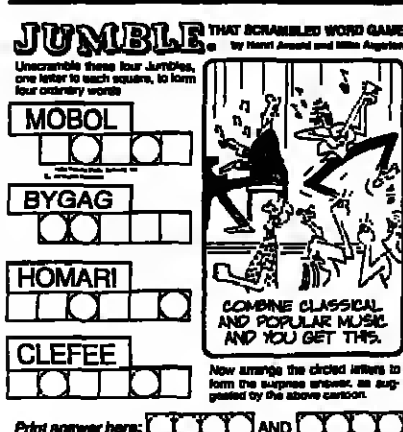
The Asian Basketball League will initially involve seven teams from Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

The league is expected to begin in December and run through March 1995.

The Perth Wildcats of the Australian National Basketball League and an as yet unnamed team from Cairns will join the Hong Kong Phoenix, Singapore Lions, Kuala Lumpur Tigers and teams from Auckland and Jakarta in the inaugural season.

Each team will rely on local talent, with a maximum of three foreign players per club.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



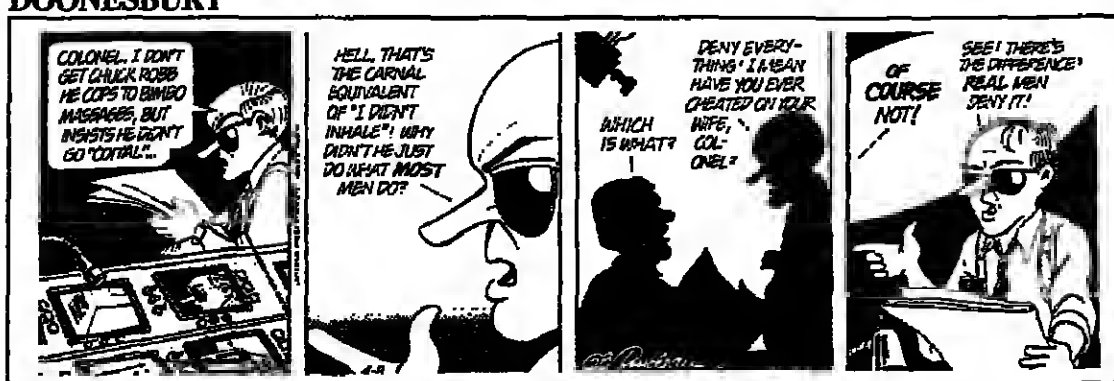
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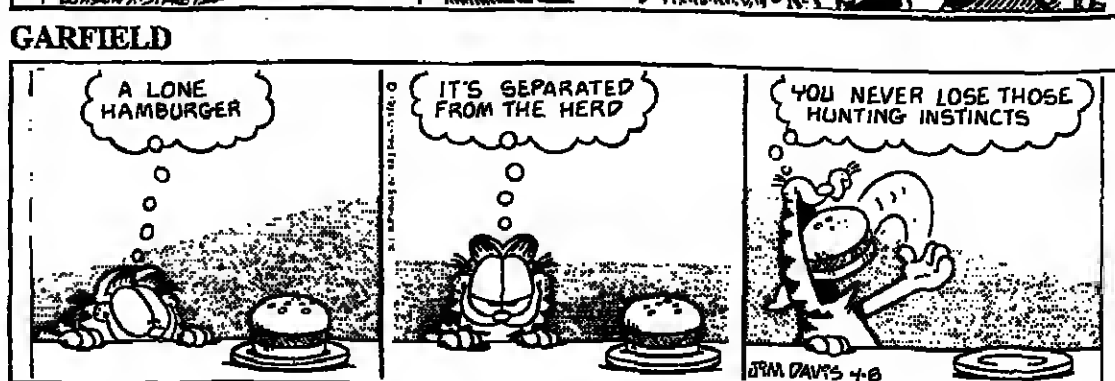
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SPORTS

Eagles' Owner Sells NFL Club For a Reported \$185 Million

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After nine years as the owner of the Philadelphia Eagles, Norman Braman agreed Wednesday to sell the National Football League team to a group led by Jeffrey Lurie, a film producer, for a reported \$185 million.

That would be the most ever paid for a sports franchise, surpassing the \$173 million paid last August for baseball's Baltimore Orioles.

Braman, a Miami-based luxury car dealer and art collector who lives several months each year in the South of France, paid \$65 million for the team in 1985.

Although Braman would not confirm the sale price, a person familiar with the agreement said the figure was at least \$185 million. Braman would say only that he will reap "substantially more than what was paid for the Orioles."

The previous highest price for a football team was the estimated

\$160 million paid by Robert Kraft for the New England Patriots. Owners of the new NFL expansion teams, the Carolina Panthers and Jacksonville Jaguars, paid \$140 million. Wayne Huizenga recently agreed to pay \$138 million for the Miami Dolphins.

Sports franchise prices seem to be skyrocketing, but part of the rationale for the Eagles and the Orioles being so expensive is the substantial cash generated by stadium deals. The Eagles, for example, get to keep 80 percent of sky-box revenues, according to Financial World magazine.

The sale will be examined by the league office and its finance committee and requires approval of three-quarters of the NFL owners. Depending upon the paperwork involved, the sale could possibly be voted upon before the April 24 draft. Braman will run the team until league approval is given.

Braman, who is receiving nearly

three times more than he paid for the Eagles, said nine years as an owner were enough for him.

"I live in Miami and traveling the 16 weeks in the fall — well, there's more to life than the National Football League," said Braman, 61. "I don't have the same euphoria in selling the team that I had in buying it. My life doesn't start and end with football. I'm active philanthropically and I want to do more down here."

Lurie's grandfather founded the General Cinema movie theater chain. Eight years ago, Lurie, 42, formed Chestnut Hill Productions, which has made films like "V.I. Warshawsky."

"I am very excited at the prospect of acquiring the franchise and becoming a Philadelphia," Lurie said in a statement. "Philadelphia is one of the great sports cities in America, and I look forward to a long and successful relationship with the city, its team and its loyal fans."



Gary Player of South Africa lining up a putt during the opening round of the Masters on Thursday.

Allem Jumps To Early Lead At the Masters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Fulton Allem, a long-hitting South African, birdied the two front-side long holes on Thursday and took the early first round lead at the Masters golf tournament.

Allem played the first nine at the Augusta National Golf Club in 32, four under par.

Left-hander Russ Cochran was next after going out in two-under-par.

Scoring generally was high in the early going. Of the first 12 golfers to finish, only Jim McGovern was able to match par 72.

McGovern, making his first appearance in the Masters, qualified for the exclusive tournament with his first career victory last year in the Houston Open.

Most of the favorites — defending champion Bernhard Langer, Greg Norman, Nick Faldo, Nick Price, Raymond Floyd and Payne Stewart — were not playing until the afternoon.

Contributing to the scoring difficulties were a brisk, chilly wind that subsided about noon, and greens that remained fast and treacherous despite overnight rain.

Steve Elkington and Nolan Henke served as unhappy examples of the difficult conditions. Elkington tied the all-time tournament high score of 7 on the first hole. Henke, moving along at even par, took a fat 10 on the water-guarded, par-5 15th. He finished at 77.

The 10, however, was not the worst score ever posted on the pivotal hole. Jumbo Ozaki of Japan made an 11 there in 1987.

The former champion Doug Ford didn't bother to finish. He withdrew after playing the front side in 44.

Hale Irwin, a three-time U.S. Open winner, had the lead alone on one under par, but bogeyed the last two holes and finished at 73.

Some other early scorers included the former champion Charles Coody, 80, an 84 by veteran Gary Brewer, and a 77 by Bob Estes.

Arnold Palmer, who won the last of his four Masters in 1964, played the front in 40.

Johnny Miller, who qualified with his upset victory at Pebble Beach earlier this season, shot 77.

The wind, gusting to 25 mph (40 kph) and blowing into their faces, also hampered three old champions who led the field off the first tee: Gene Sarazen, Byron Nelson and Sam Snead.

Sarazen, 92, who won the second Masters in 1935, wore a jacket and sweater as he hit the first drive, lofting his ball into the cross-walk about 150 yards from the tee.

Nelson, 82, the Masters winner in 1977 and '82, followed. A bad hip restricted his swing and he got his low tee shot out about 180 yards, down the middle.

Snead, 81, the sweet swinger who won the title in 1949, '52 and '54, hit his tee shot about 220 yards to the left side of the fairway.

The three then fulfilled Fuzzy Zoeller's tongue-in-cheek prophecy that they were among the few who had little chance to win the first of the year's Big Four events. They left their drives in the fairway for the forecaddies to retrieve, and then retired to the clubhouse for breakfast.

Zoeller, 42, a runner-up in each of his last three starts, said Wednesday that any one of 60 men in the starting field of 86 could win the title.

"Well, who can't win?" he was asked.

With a straight face, Zoeller replied: "Sarazen's looking pretty good, so he might have a chance. But Byron tells me he's only getting about 125 yards on his 5-iron so unless he has a good game off the tee he might be in trouble."

In the absence of the PGA champion Paul Azinger and the two-time Player of the Year Fred Couples, Zoeller was one of America's brightest hopes to break the foreign domination of this event, which has seen foreign pros win five of the last six Masters.

The 1979 Masters champion, Zoeller was scheduled to start Thursday in a twoosome with Hajime Meshii of Japan.

Norman, the Australian who was a heavy pre-tournament favorite to win, was scheduled to follow Zoeller off the tee with Stewart.

Norman, the British Open titleholder, was a record-setting winner of the prestigious Players Championship in his last start.

Langer of Germany, a two-time Masters winner, was scheduled to open defense of his title just after Faldo of England and Price of Zimbabwe teed off.

■ **A Pre-Tournament Jinx**
Tradition says Vijay Singh of Fiji can forget any hopes of capturing the Masters championship on Sunday. The Associated Press reported.

Singh won the Par-3 tournament on Wednesday at 5-under 22. The winner of the preliminary event to the season's first major championship has never gone on to win the Masters.

Fred Funk, the former golf coach at Maryland who finished seventh in last year's U.S. Open, was second with a 4-under 23.

Germans Seeking A Game Abroad After English Snub

By David Aldridge
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington Redskins and Art Monk, the National Football League's all-time leading receiver and one of the greatest players in the history of the franchise, ended their 14-year relationship when the Redskins announced that the two sides had been unable to come to contract terms for 1994.

Monk's agent, Richard Bennett, said Wednesday night that his client had been backed against a wall by an "ultimatum" given him in a meeting between Bennett and General Manager Charles Casserly on Wednesday afternoon. Bennett said the Redskins told him that if Monk didn't sign by 5 P.M. Wednesday, they would take their one-year, \$600,000 contract offer off the table. Monk didn't sign, and the Redskins acted.

Last year, Monk signed a \$1.15 million, one-year contract. But on Feb. 18, he became an unrestricted free agent.

Monk was the Redskins' first-round draft pick in 1981, out of Syracuse. He made the first of his three straight Pro Bowls in 1984, the same year he set the league's all-time record for catches in a single season, 106, a mark since broken by the Green Bay Packers wide receiver Sterling Sharpe. On Oct. 12, 1992, Monk surpassed Steve Largent to become the all-time leading receiver with his 820th reception.

The fact is that we can't play a game in Germany or even in Europe on April 20," said the national coach, Bert Vogts. "But changing the date to the 19th or the 21st is also not that easy."

"I am disappointed about the way the cancellation came," he added. "There were several meetings with the English in which they signaled their agreement with the date and the venue of the match."

The Germans are unable to make a journey of more than five hours because of domestic matches. The fixture list of the German league and the Italian league, in which several Germans play, make it difficult to arrange a match on April 19 or 21.

Suggestions have been made that the German team could play a match against an Asian team, at a neutral site within a reasonable distance of Germany. Vogts is eager to play Asian opposition because South Korea is in Germany's group in the preliminary round of the World Cup finals.

The Germans play friendlies against Ireland and Austria in Hanover and Vienna on May 29 and June 2. Their last test before they open the World Cup against Bolivia in Chicago on June 17 is against Canada in Toronto on June 8.

Redskins And Monk Part Ways

By David Aldridge
Washington Post Service

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No White House Party for Harding

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Olympic Committee did not stop Tonya Harding from competing in the 1994 Winter Olympic Games, but it has made sure she will not participate in a ceremony honoring the U.S. Olympic team next Wednesday at the White House.

"She's not invited and she's not coming," a USOC spokesman, Mike Moran, said Wednesday. "We don't think it would be appropriate for her to be there for this celebration of the Olympic team."

Harding pleaded guilty last month to a conspiracy charge in the Jan. 6 attack on Nancy Kerrigan, who recovered from a severely bruised right knee to win the silver medal in the women's Olympic figure skating competition in February.

Harding, who filed a \$20 million lawsuit against the USOC in a successful effort to stay on the Olympic team, finished eighth.

Robert Weaver, Harding's attorney, said Wednesday that Harding didn't know she had not been invited.

"These people — these men — it seems to me rather small and impolite of the Olympic Committee, but not unexpected," he said. "We had not

talked about it, but this would not be unexpected, considering their treatment of her in the past. This is not inconsistent with their dealings with her in the past."

Weaver said he planned to discuss the matter with Harding on Thursday.

All U.S. Olympic athletes normally are invited to attend the White House celebration in their honor. But Harding's case has been anything but routine. The last thing the USOC wanted, sources said, was for Harding to show up at the White House and again steal the spotlight from the 150 Olympians gathered with President Bill Clinton.

Said USOC Executive Director Harvey Schiller, "We are moving to avoid further distractions."

Officials of the USOC and U.S. Figure Skating Association might be working in other ways to strip Harding of her honors. The USFSA could consider taking away the 1994 national title she won after Kerrigan was injured, said a USFSA official, William Hybl, and might also consider a lifetime ban on USFSA membership. She resigned from the USFSA as part of her plea bargain.

The USOC is considering taking away her Olympic team uniform and other items and gifts she received as an Olympian, sources said.

SIDELINES

Lazio's Gascoigne Breaks His Leg

ROME (AP) — Paul Gascoigne's soccer career appeared in jeopardy Thursday when the accident-prone Lazio and England midfielder broke his right leg in two places in a tackle during practice.

It was the same right leg that needed two operations three years ago after he tore knee ligaments while tackling an opponent in the English Football Association Cup final. That injury put him out of soccer for 16 months. The latest one could sideline him for up to six more.

Doctors at San Giacomo hospital in Rome reported that the 26-year-old star broke both the tibia and the fibula. Hospital officials said Gascoigne would fly to London on Friday to undergo an operation at the Princess Grace Hospital.

After his 1991 injury, he needed two operations and a 16-month long rehabilitation, which delayed his transfer to Lazio from Tottenham Hotspur in a \$10 million deal.

Vikings and Oilers' Moon in Talks

HOUSTON (AP) — The agent for the Houston Oilers quarterback Warren Moon has begun talks with the Minnesota Vikings that could result in the star quarterback heading north for the 1994 season.

Moon, 37, wants to play two more years and Minnesota has an opening with Jim McMahon's departure. The Vikings reportedly are willing to give Houston middle-round draft picks in 1994 and 1995 for the six-time All-Pro.

The Vikings, with permission from the Oilers, contacted Moon's agent, Leigh Steinberg, on Wednesday. The Vikings' president, Roger Goodell, reached at his home in Minnesota, confirmed that the discussions took place, but declined to confirm the reported terms of the deal. Headrick, however, said any trade was contingent on Moon and the Vikings working out a new contract. Moon's current deal calls for him to make \$3.25 million next season.

Tokio Breaks Mast, Heads for Port

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — The Japanese-New Zealand yacht Tokyo, the overall leader in the Whitbread 60 class of the Whitbread Round the World Race, broke its mast Thursday and was forced to head for port.

The accident allowed Intrum Justitia to open up a 9-nautical mile (16.6-kilometer) lead on the fifth leg of the race, and may force Tokyo out of contention for overall victory. Tokyo's mast broke in two places as the yacht was sailing into a 25-knot easterly wind off the coast of Brazil. Tokyo had held a 14-hour lead over Intrum Justitia after four legs of the six-leg, 32,000-mile race. It was trailing the European entry in the fifth leg by a mile when the mast broke.

"It is devastating to know that all the months of hard work can be lost in a moment by a major failure," Tokyo's captain, Chris Dickson, said from the boat. "Shock is gradually sinking in."

Germans Pick Grass for Davis Cup

HAMBURG (AP) — The Davis Cup quarterfinal between Germany and Spain will be played June 15-17 on grass in Halle, a small town near Hannover. The German Tennis Federation said Thursday.

Germany beat Czechoslovakia in Halle last year, also in the Davis Cup quarterfinals, before it went on to win the title.

The German announcement made no mention of whether the three-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker would return to the Davis Cup team. Recent reports said Becker was ready to return after a year's absence. Germany won last year's title without Becker, relying instead on Michael Stich, the No. 2 in the world.

For the Record

Michel Platini, one of the organizers of the 1998 World Cup final in France, on Thursday backed a proposal by FIFA president, Joao Havelange, to expand the number of teams in the event from 24 to 32. (Reuters)

Road Caffe, 31, the Dutch international soccer star, is to rejoin Italian champions AC Milan next season. The Italian sports daily Gazzetta dello Sport reported on Thursday. Gullit left Milan last summer after six seasons, moving to Sampdoria. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	42	27	.607	
Orlando	40	29	.577	2 1/2
Miami	38	31	.552	4 1/2
New Jersey	36	33	.519	6 1/2
Boston	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Philadelphia	32	37	.461	10 1/2
Washington	31	38	.447	11 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	42	27	.607	
Chicago	40	29	.577	2 1/2
Indiana	38	31	.552	4 1/2
Charlotte	36	33	.519	6 1/2
Detroit	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Memphis	32	37	.461	10 1/2
Minnesota	31	38	.447	11 1/2

Western Conference

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	42	27	.607	
Portland	40	29	.577	2 1/2
Los Angeles	38	31	.552	4 1/2
Golden State	36	33	.519	6 1/2
L.A. Lakers	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Sacramento	32	37	.461	10 1/2
Utah	31	38	.447	11 1/2

Northwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	42	27	.607	
San Antonio	40	29	.577	2 1/2
Phoenix	38	31	.552	4 1/2
Denver	36	33	.519	6 1/2
San Diego	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Minnesota	32	37	.461	10 1/2
Dallas	31	38	.447	11 1/2

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	42	27	.607	
Philadelphia	40	29	.577	2 1/2
Washington	38	31	.552	4 1/2
Charlotte	36	33	.519	6 1/2
Detroit	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Memphis	32	37	.461	10 1/2
Minnesota	31	38	.447	11 1/2

Southwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	42	27	.607	
San Diego	40	29	.577	2 1/2
Phoenix	38	31	.552	4 1/2
Denver	36	33	.519	6 1/2
San Diego	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Minnesota	32	37	.461	10 1/2
Dallas	31	38	.447	11 1/2

West Division

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Portland	42	27	.607	
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Southwest Division

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Southwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	42	27	.607	
San Diego	40	29	.581	2 1/2
Phoenix	39	30	.564	3 1/2
Portland	38	31	.553	4 1/2
Los Angeles	37	32	.537	5 1/2
Golden State	36	33	.520	6 1/2
Seattle	35	34	.509	7 1/2
Utah	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Denver	33	36	.477	9 1/2
San Jose	32	37	.462	10 1/2
Memphis	31	38	.447	11 1/2
San Francisco	30	39	.434	12 1/2
Washington	29	40	.421	13 1/2
Chicago	28	41	.407	14 1/2
Philadelphia	27	42	.393	15 1/2
Atlanta	26	43	.379	16 1/2
Charlotte	25	44	.364	17 1/2
Indiana	24	45	.350	18 1/2
Washington	23	46	.336	19 1/2
Los Angeles	22	47	.321	20 1/2
Phoenix	21	48	.306	21 1/2
San Antonio	20	49	.291	22 1/2
San Diego	19	50	.277	23 1/2
Portland	18	51	.262	24 1/2
Golden State	17	52	.247	25 1/2
Seattle	16	53	.233	26 1/2
Utah	15	54	.218	27 1/2
Denver	14	55	.204	28 1/2
San Jose	13	56	.189	29 1/2
Memphis	12	57	.174	30 1/2
San Francisco	11	58	.159	31 1/2
Washington	10	59	.145	32 1/2
Chicago	9	60	.130	33 1/2
Philadelphia	8	61	.115	34 1/2
Atlanta	7	62	.101	35 1/2
Charlotte	6	63	.086	36 1/2
Indiana	5	64	.071	37 1/2
Washington	4	65	.057	38 1/2
Los Angeles	3	66	.042	39 1/2
Phoenix	2	67	.028	40 1/2
San Antonio	1	68	.014	41 1/2
San Diego	0	69	.000	42 1/2

